ERIC Document Resume | See Instruction Sheet | DATE OF RESUME | DATE RECEIVED

A. PUBLICATION DATA

1. ERIC NUMBER: ED001940
2. ORIGINATOR CONTROL NO(S).: NA
3. IDENTIFICATION NO.: Welfare Research Rpt

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW

MICROFILM COPY AVAILABLE YES ☒ NO ☐

COPYRIGHT GRANTED YES ☐ NO ☒

COPYRIGHT RELEASE FILED YES ☐ NO ☐

TYPE OF REPORT
PROPOSAL ☐
IN-PROGRESS ☐
FINAL ☒
FOLLOW-UP ☐

OTHER ERIC REFERENCES:

ERIC SATELLITE CODE

4. AUTHOR(S): Mills, Anita U.
5. TITLE OF DOCUMENT ABSTRACTED: Family Income and Related Characteristics Among Low-Income Counties and States
6. PUBLICATION TITLE: Welfare Research Report
7. EDITOR(S): NA
8. PLACE OF ORIGIN: U.S. Dept. of H.E.W.
ORG. Welfare Administration
ST. Division of Research
CITY, STATE Washington, D.C.
TELE. EXT.
INST/LOC CODE
9. PUBLISHER OR SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Div. of Research, Wash., D.C.
10. VOL. 1
11. PAGES NA
12. MO./YR. Sep/64
13. TOTAL PP. 95

B. INDEXING DATA

14. SUBJECT AREA
15. TYPE OF ENDEAVOR research

16. INDEXING TERMS (6-12)

		low-income counties
poverty conditions	family income	rural poverty
culturally disadvantaged	income patterns	poverty pockets
poverty areas	low-income states	U.S. demography

17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

The primary purposes are to direct attention to county units as one approach in analyzing the geography of the poor, and to provide a resource tool for viewing the lowest fifth (quintile) of county units in the context of State, regional, and national measures of poverty and dependency. Much attention was given to the urban setting where 70 percent of the Nation's population is concentrated and where, by income measures, some 54 percent of the poor families are located. In the nonurban areas, with 30 percent of the population, 46 percent of the poor families are dispersed over a broad geographic area. Although heavily concentrated in the Southeast, significant poverty pockets are also found in Texas, New Mexico, the Dakotas, and Alaska. The chances of being poor in the United States are closely related to residential location and whether one is white or nonwhite. The nonwhite farm family falls at the bottom of the income distribution pattern. The urban nonwhite family has about the same chance for being very poor as does the rural white family. The rate of development of the poorer county units clearly indicates that in some counties the rate of increase in median family income will have to be raised if it is to keep proportionate pace with the national rise in family median income. The data presented here indicate the nature, extent, and location of the Nation's most serious poverty, in the form of graphs, figures, tables and illustrations derived from various sources. The data are divided into three main sections: major family income patterns, low-income States and counties, and trends and outlook.

ERIC No.
18. SOURCE OF ABSTRACT

C. FUNDING DATA

19. SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION
20. DIVISION OR DEPT.
21. CONTRACT NO.
PROJECT NO.
22. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT
23. DURATION OR PROJECT

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education

ERIC Form 1

"CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED"
LOW INCOME FAMILIES

Welfare Research Report 1

ED001940

Family Income and Related Characteristics Among Low-Income Counties and States

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FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS AMONG LOW-INCOME COUNTIES AND STATES

By
Alexander L. Radomski
and
Anita U. Mills

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Welfare Administration
Division of Research
Washington, D.C.

Welfare Research Report 1 -- September 1964

**For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C., 20402 - Price 55 cents**

Materials and Research Branch
Equal Educational Opportunities Program
Office of Education

Foreword

The primary purposes of this report are (1) to direct attention to county units as one approach in analyzing the geography of the poor and (2) to provide a resource tool for viewing the lowest fifth (quintile) of county units in the context of State, regional and national measures of poverty and dependency.

Much attention has been given to the urban masses of the poor where 70 percent of the nation's population is concentrated and where by income measures some 54 percent of the poor families are located. In the nonurban areas with 30 percent of the population, 46 percent of the poor families are dispersed over a broad geographic area. Although heavily concentrated in the Southeast, significant poverty pockets are also found in Texas, New Mexico, the Dakotas and Alaska.

As the report indicates the chances of being poor in the United States are closely related to where one lives and whether one is white or nonwhite. The nonwhite farm family falls at the bottom of the income distribution pattern. The urban nonwhite family has about the same chances for being very poor as does the rural white family.

As is often true in developing an intensive analysis of this kind, new relationships emerge at the close of the project which point to new directions. The rate of development of the poorer county units clearly indicates that in some counties the rate of increase in median family income will have to be speeded up if they are to keep proportionate pace with the national rise in family median income. In many of the southern counties the prospects are encouraging, but in South Dakota, for instance, there are indications that the lowest quintile counties will continue to lose ground.

There is no one program which could be devised which would meet the needs of these withering county units with their low gross population and low income. This is a vast country where pressures for attention and action are more likely to come from urban areas since the factors leading to a concentrated voice for help are present...sufficient numbers for an aggregate appeal; proximity on the part of the poor to information about the relative differences between haves and have nots; proximity to the majority population, who have concern as well as fear of possible consequences; and opportunities for the plight of the poor to become visible to civic and political leadership. The poor in the nonurbanized county units, remote from the mainstream of national interest, are likely to continue as the invisible poor.

However, if the goal of abolishing poverty is to be realized, the planning called for in the antipoverty program must encompass programs that will reach the poor in remote rural areas as well as in the urban centers.

The data presented here indicate the nature, extent, and location of the nation's most serious poverty. It is hoped that they will prove useful as a reference source to State and local public welfare directors and other leaders of the nation's war on poverty.

Subsequent reports in this series will be directed toward sharpening criteria for priority consideration in the development of work-experience projects and other preventive and rehabilitative programs for which Federal aid is available through the Welfare Administration. The reports will also include case studies of welfare and economic status of selected county units which may offer guidelines to those planning the community action programs provided for under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Genevieve W. Carter
Director
Division of Research

September 1964

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Introduction

The importance of studies on the income of families was significantly enhanced when in his State of the Union Message of January 8, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson declared "unconditional war on poverty in America". Shortly thereafter, the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers accompanying the Economic Report of the President transmitted to the Congress under the date of January 20, 1964, suggested as a boundary between families in poverty and families not in poverty an annual income of $3,000 (in 1962 prices) for a nonfarm family of four persons. However, in another section of the Annual Report it was found expedient to define "the incidence of poverty for any group of families /as/ the percentage of that group with incomes below $3,000".

Using the $3,000 family poverty-line demarcator, the U.S. Bureau of the Census subsequently published a Supplementary Report of the 1960 Census of Population on low-income families (Source No. 2g) with a considerable amount of detail for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In one table of this report, the States were ranked by median family income in 1959 and grouped into fifths (quintiles). The ten States with the lowest median family incomes comprised the fifth quintile (Q_5).

Meanwhile, the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture published a report on median family income in 1959 and related data for 3,102 counties or county equivalents (such as the parishes in Louisiana and the election districts in Alaska). Among other things, this report (Source No. 4) grouped the counties into fifths (quintiles) according to 1959 median income of all families and listed these counties alphabetically by States. The quintile including the 620 counties with the lowest median family incomes was designated the fifth quintile (Q_5).

On the foundation of the above-mentioned reports and an exploratory study it was decided to bring together in convenient form selected information relating to family incomes with a focus on both the fifth quintile (Q_5) States and fifth quintile (Q_5) counties in order to learn more about the incidence of poverty in these low income areas. In addition, basic family income data for all regions, divisions and States were compiled as perspective-giving background material.

The first part of the report is devoted to the analysis of the major income patterns of the 45.1 million families enumerated in the 1960 Census, including significant rural-urban differences and regional variations. Against this background for the country as a whole, the second part of the report deals with the incomes of the 6.9 million families enumerated in the 10 Q_5 States and the 2.3 million families enumerated in the 620 Q_5 counties. In both parts, attention is focused on families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959.

The basic statistics underlying this report are tabulated in the Appendix. Table A presents information on median family income in 1949 and 1959 and on low-income families in 1960 by regions, divisions and States. Table B gives similar information for the 620 Q_5 counties, together with seven items of related data as listed in the Table of Contents.

The body of this report includes 34 tables which largely summarize the county data item by item. Against the background of comparative data for larger areas, there is a brief analysis of each table.

The major findings of this study are summarized and charted in the HIGHLIGHTS.

Highlights

MAJOR FAMILY INCOME PATTERNS

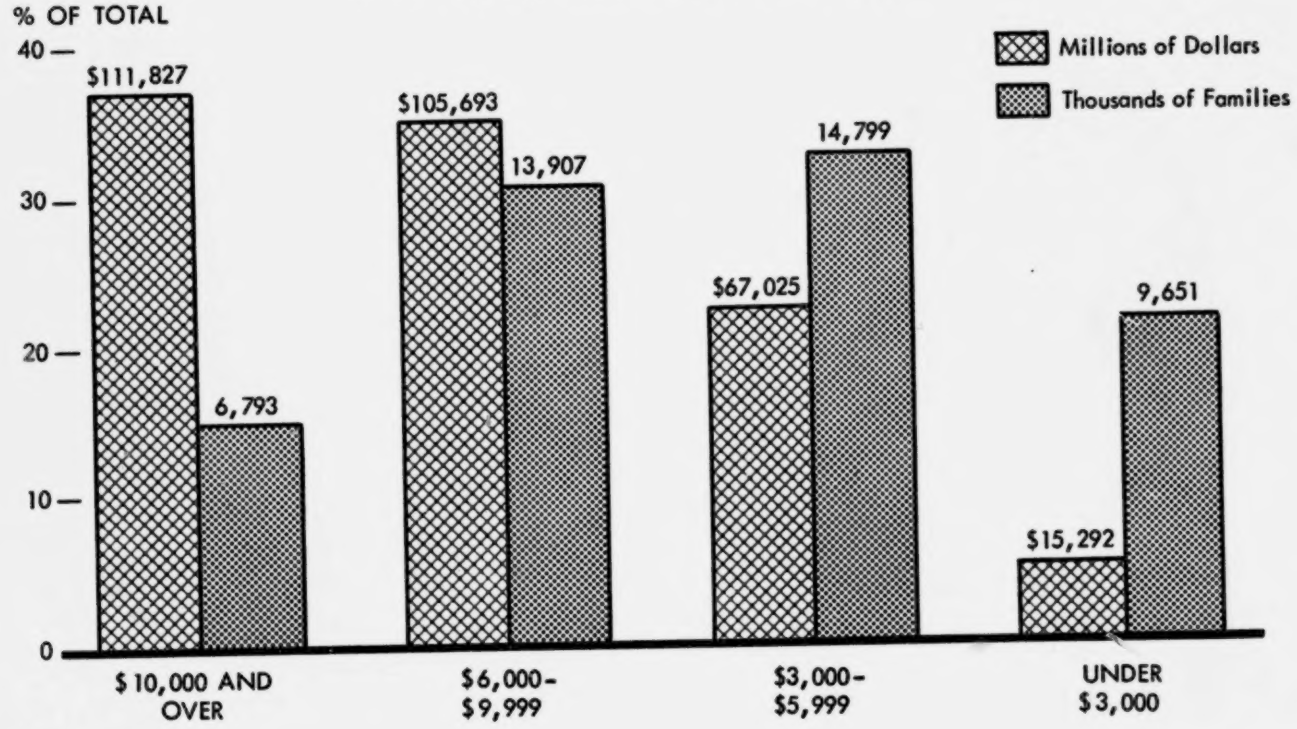
National Distribution

1. The 45.1 million families enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population had an aggregate money income of approximately 300 billion dollars in 1959. This vast sum of money was equal to about $6,640 per family but the majority of American families (roughly 27.5 million or 61.0 percent) actually received less than $6,640.

2. The median family income of all families in the United States was $5,660 in 1959. This means that somewhat over 22.5 million families (50 percent) received incomes of less than $5,660 and an equal number (the remaining 50 percent) had higher incomes.

3. The distribution of families by income levels in 1959 shows that 6.8 million families (15.1 percent) received money incomes of $10,000 or more,

Figure 1
Aggregate income received by families in 1959, by income level: 1960



SOURCE: NO. 2f

13.9 million (30.7 percent) received incomes between $6,000 and $10,000, and 14.8 million (32.8 percent) had incomes between $3,000 and $6,000. At the low end of the income scale, there were 9.6 million families (21.4 percent) with incomes under $3,000 in 1959.

4. In the same order, the top income group of families received 37.3 percent of the 1959 income aggregate, the next highest received 35.2 percent, and the $3,000-$5,999 group received 22.4 percent. The group with incomes below $3,000, which comprised 21.4 percent of the total number of families, received only 5.1 percent of the money income aggregate.

5. Analysis of the 1960 Census data shows that the major income differentials in the United States range from the highly rural South, with its substantial proportion of nonwhite families, to the great urbanized areas of the industrial North and West. It is in the rural South that most of the low-income counties and States are concentrated as measured in terms of both median family income and the proportion of families with incomes below $3,000 in 1959.

Rural-Urban Differences

6. In the country as a whole, families living on farms had a median income of $3,210 in 1959, while the median for rural nonfarm families was

Figure 2a
All families, by type of residence: 1960 1/

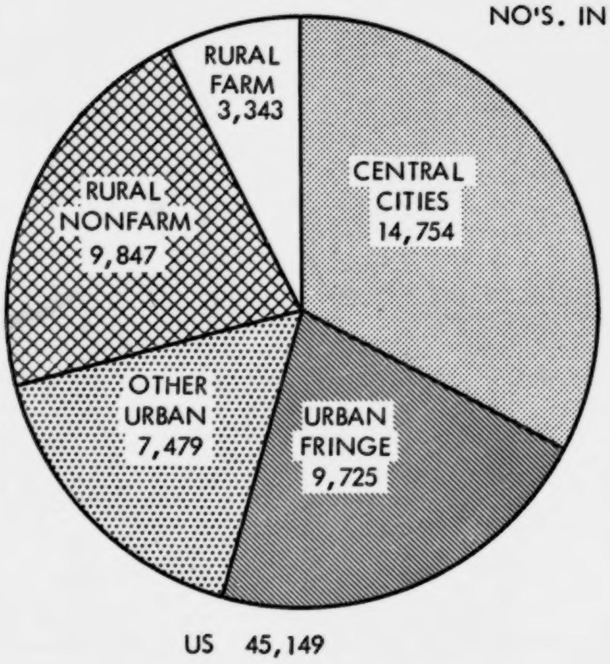
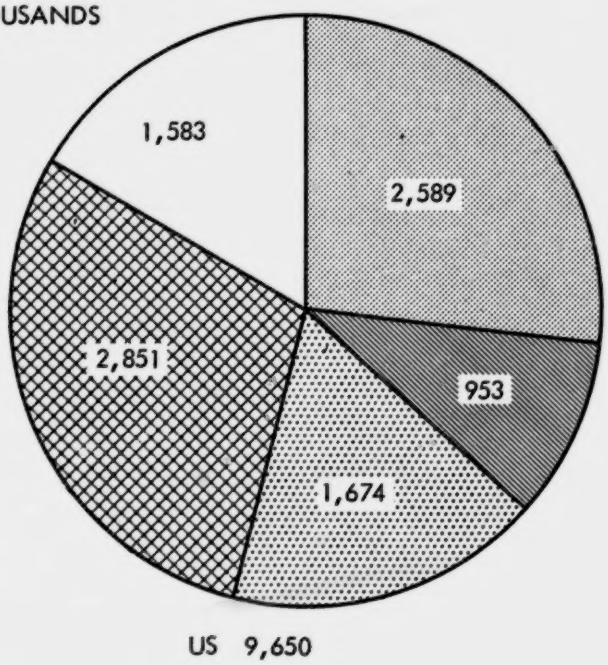


Figure 2b
Families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959, by type of residence: 1960 1/

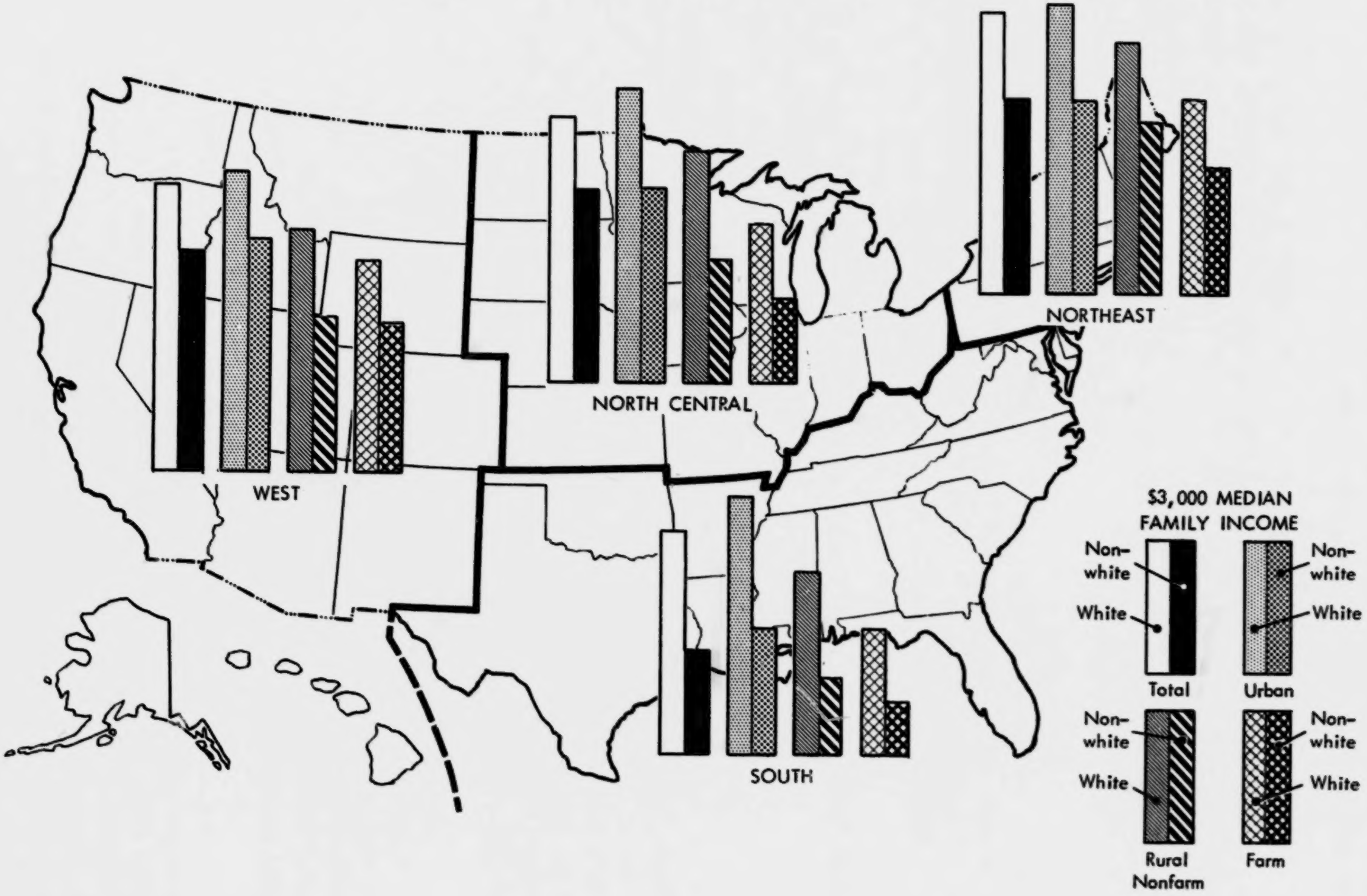


NO'S. IN THOUSANDS

1/ BASED ON A FIVE PERCENT SAMPLE

SOURCE: TABLE 2

Figure 3
Median Family Income in 1959, by Color, for Regions, Urban and Rural: 1960


NORTHEAST
NORTH CENTRAL
WEST
SOUTH
$3,000 MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME
Non-white
White
Total
Non-white
White
Urban
Non-white
White
Rural Nonfarm
Non-white
White
Farm

SOURCE: TABLE 4

$4,752. Urban families had a median income of $6,170-$5,949 in central cities of 50,000 or more, $7,138 in the densely settled fringe areas of these cities, and $5,375 in the smaller cities of the nation.

7. Largely as the result of the concentration of families in urban areas, there were 5.2 million urban families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959 as compared with 4.4 million rural families with such low incomes. Urban families comprised 70.8 percent of all families but only 54.1 percent of low-income families. On the other hand, rural families represented 29.2 percent of all families as against 45.9 percent of low-income families.

8. The incidence of low-income families varied from 9.8 percent of all families in the urban fringe areas to 47.3 percent in the rural farm areas. The corresponding proportion was higher in the smaller cities outside urbanized areas (22.4 percent) than in the central cities (17.6 percent) but lower than in rural nonfarm areas (29.0 percent).

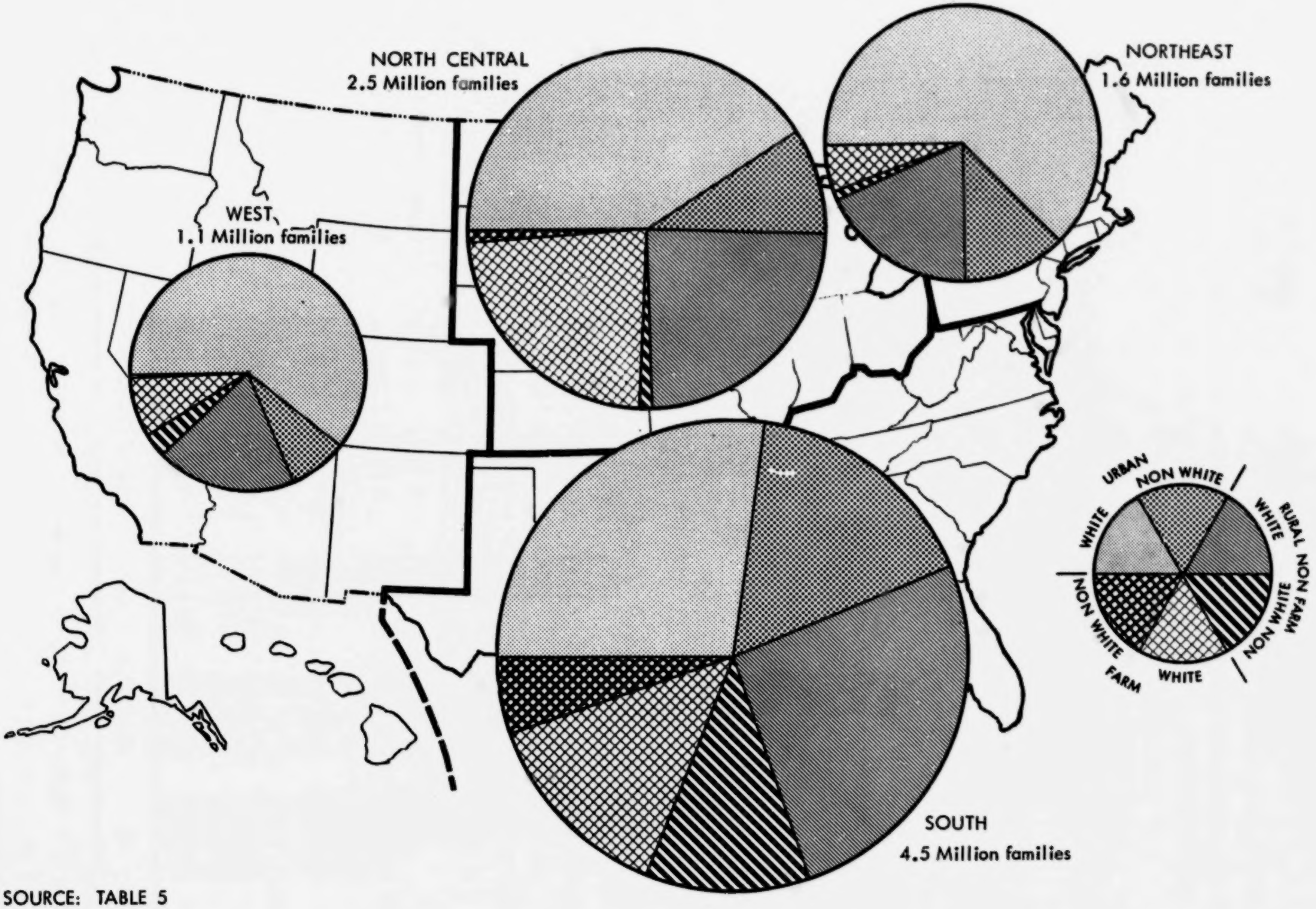
Regional Variations

9. In all sections of the United States, median income of nonwhite families was substantially below that of white families. In urban areas median income of nonwhite families was below that of white families by 22.3 percent in the West, 32.6 percent in the Northeast, 33.7 percent in the North Central region and by 51.0 percent in the South, where 44.5 percent of all urban nonwhite families resided in 1960. The corresponding income differential was around 57.0 percent in both the farm and rural nonfarm sections of the South, while in the West the lag was greater in rural nonfarm areas (36.3 percent) than on farms (29.4 percent).

10. Of the 9.6 million families with money incomes below $3,000 in 1959, 4.5 million (46.4 percent) were enumerated in the South, 2.5 million (25.4 percent) in the North Central region, 1.6 million (16.8 percent) in the Northeast and 1.1 million (11.4 percent) in the West. Among these, there were twice as many white families as nonwhite families in the South, and from 7 to 8 times as many white families as nonwhite families in the other regions.

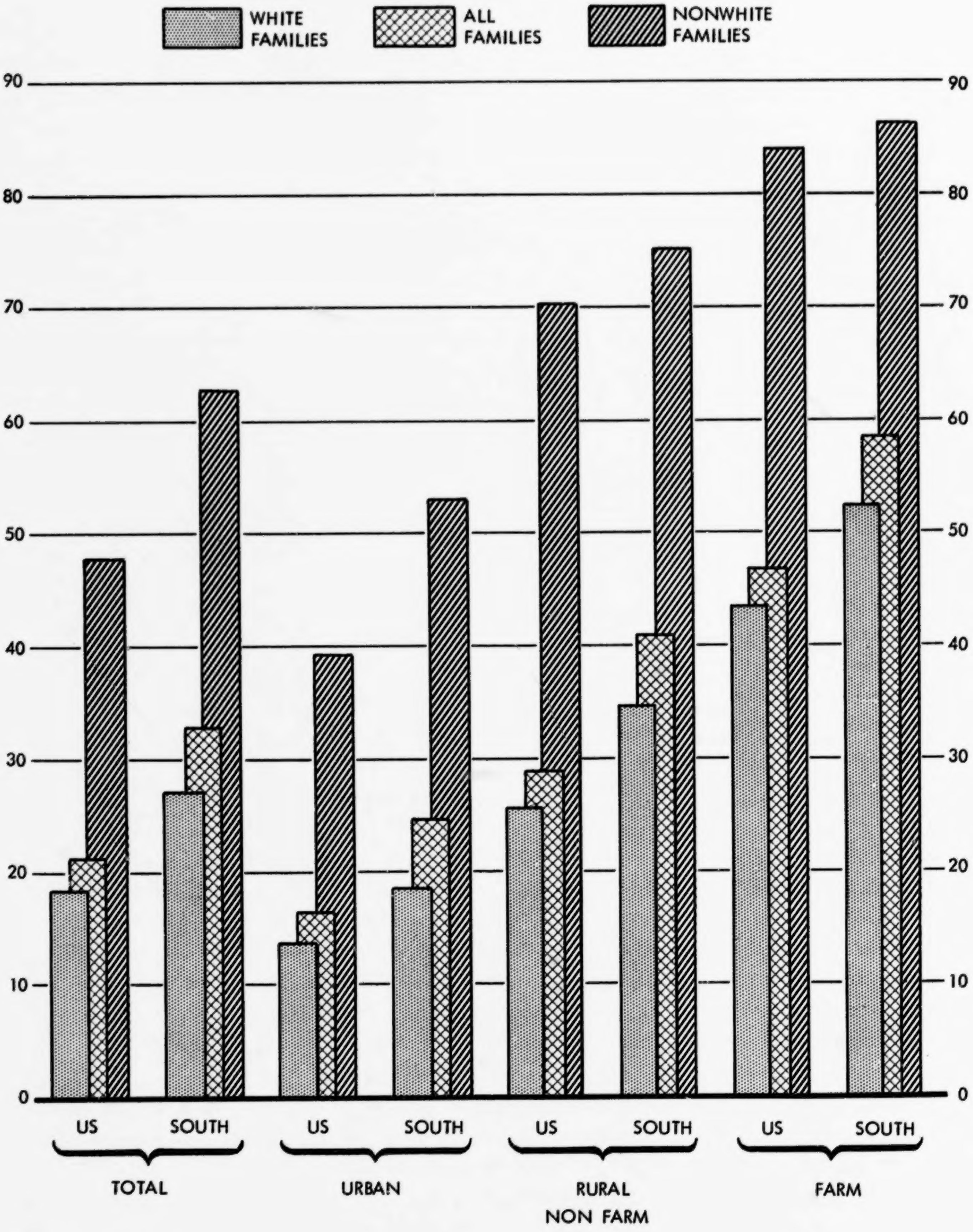
11. Taking an annual income of $3,000 as a dividing line between families in poverty and those not in poverty, the chances of being poor in 1959 were roughly 12 in 100 among urban white families in the North and West and 18 in 100 in the South. For white families in the rural nonfarm areas, the risk of poverty ranged from 16 to 23 in 100 in the two northern regions and the West and reached 35 in the South. For white families living on farms the chances in 100 were from 28 to 42 in three of the regions and 52 in the South.

Figure 4
Families with Incomes Under $3,000 in 1959, by Color, for Regions, Urban and Rural: 1960


NORTH CENTRAL
2.5 Million families
NORTHEAST
1.6 Million families
WEST
1.1 Million families
SOUTH
4.5 Million families
URBAN
WHITE
NON WHITE
RURAL NON FARM
WHITE
NON WHITE
FARM
WHITE
NON WHITE

SOURCE: TABLE 5

Figure 5
The chances in 100 of a family being poor, by color, in the United States and the South, urban and rural



SOURCE: TABLE 6

12. The likelihood of poverty was substantially higher among nonwhite than among white families in all comparable areas. Urban nonwhite families, comprising the highest nonwhite income group, had about the same chance of being poor as rural farm white families, the lowest white income group. For nonwhite families living in rural nonfarm areas, the chance of income below $3,000 was 1 in 3 in the Northeast, roughly 1 in 2 in the North Central region and the West and 3 chances in 4 in the South. At the very bottom of the income distribution were nonwhite families living on farms. Their chances of being below the $3,000 poverty line were approximately 1 in 2 in the Northeast and the West, 2 in 3 in the North Central region and 7 out of 8 in the South.

LOW-INCOME STATES AND COUNTIES

13. Against this background, it is no wonder that the States and counties with the lowest median incomes and the highest proportions of families with incomes below $3,000 in 1959 were largely concentrated in the South. After all, the median family income of the South lagged from 24 to 30 percent behind that of the other regions. Nine of the ten States with the lowest median incomes were Southern States. A total of 540 counties or 87.1 percent of the 620 counties with the lowest median incomes in 1959 were located in 14 of the 16 Southern States.

14. The 620 Q_5 counties were spread among a total of 26 States. Seven out of ten of these low-income counties (436 or 70.3 percent) were concentrated in the ten Q_5 States and represented about half (49.8 percent) of the total number of counties in these States. In addition, the 38 Q_5 counties in Missouri represented 33.0 percent of the State's total counties and the 55 Q_5 counties in Texas represented 21.6 percent of the total number of counties in that State.

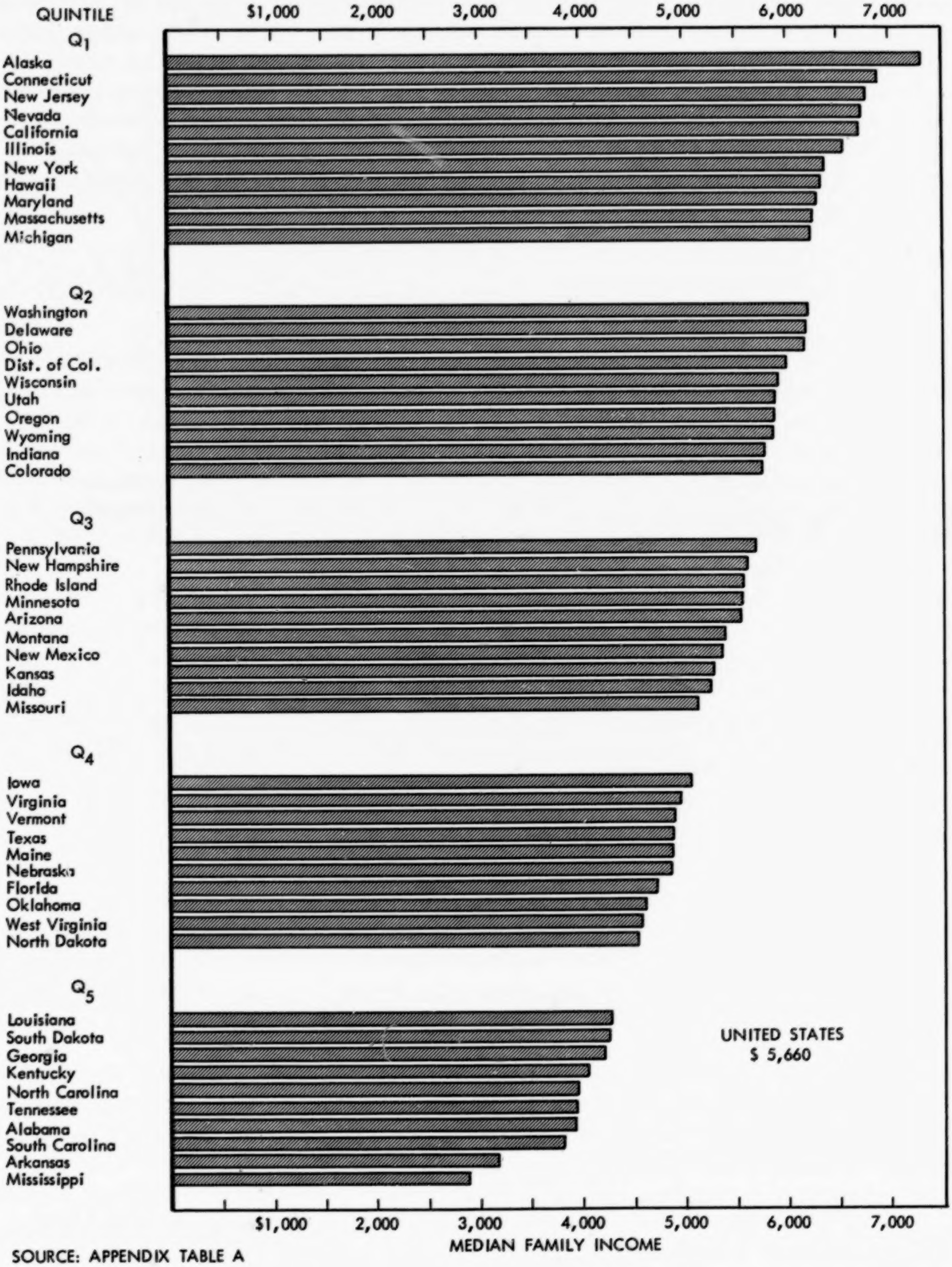
Median Family Income

15. Among the States, median family income ranged from a low of $2,884 (49.0 percent below the national average) in the State of Mississippi to a high of $7,326 (29.4 percent above the national figure) in the State of Alaska. Among the ten States with lowest medians (Q_5 States), Louisiana ranked at the top with a median of $4,272 (24.5 percent below the nationwide average).

16. Among the 3,102 counties for which data are available, median family income ranged from $1,260 (77.7 percent below the national average) in Tunica County, Mississippi to $9,533 (68.4 percent above the national average) in the Juneau Election District of Alaska.

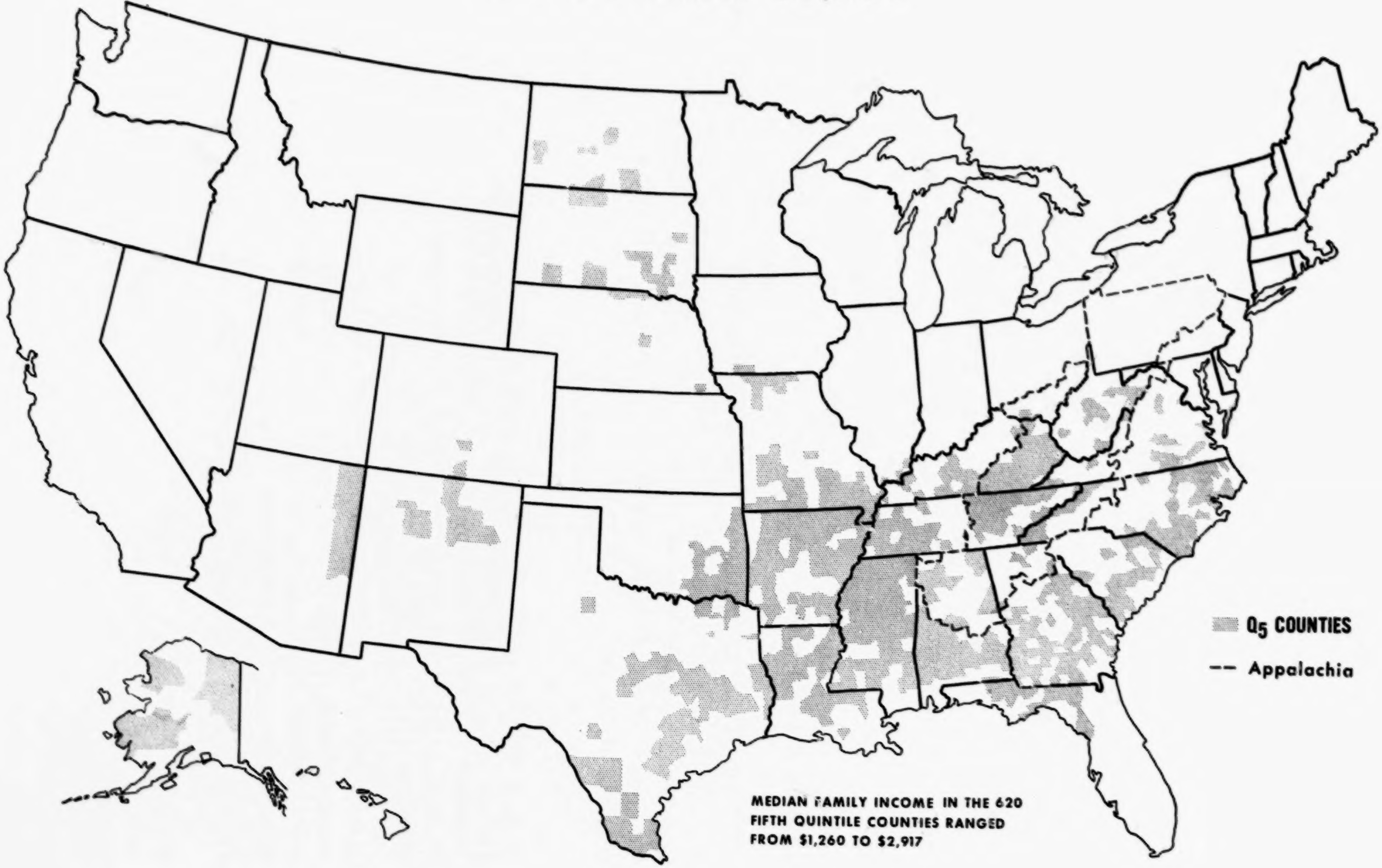
This study focuses on one-fifth of the counties, specifically the 620 counties with the lowest median family incomes.

Figure 6
States ranked by 1959 median family income: 1960



SOURCE: APPENDIX TABLE A

Figure 7
Fifth Quintile Counties with Median Family Income in 1959 Under $3,000


Q_5 COUNTIES
Appalachia

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN THE 620 FIFTH QUINTILE COUNTIES RANGED FROM $1,260 TO $2,917

17. Among the 620 fifth quintile (Q_5) counties, the highest median family income was $2,917 in both Franklin County, Georgia and Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. This Q_5 county peak was 48.5 percent below the nationwide median of $5,660.

18. In four-fifths of the Q_5 counties (503 or 81.1 percent) the median family income was between $2,000 and $2,917 but in one-fifth (117 or 18.9 percent) the median was lower. Almost three-fourths of the latter group (86 counties or 73.5 percent) were concentrated in five Southern States: Mississippi, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, and Arkansas. There were 22 counties in the United States with median incomes below $1,600 in 1959, including 9 in Mississippi, 5 in Alabama and 4 in Kentucky.

Families With Incomes Under $3,000

19. For all areas, median family income was inversely related to the proportion of families with incomes under $3,000. As a rule, high medians were associated with low percentages of low-income families and vice versa.

20. The scatter of individual States and their groupings by quintiles as listed below indicate that the chances of low income are inversely related to variations in median family income. The tendency of the States to cluster along a diagonal trend line indicates a high negative correlation between the two variables.

Q_5 -- Q_1
Alabama
Arkansas
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee

Q_4 -- Q_2
Florida
Iowa
Nebraska
North Dakota
Oklahoma
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia

Q_4 -- Q_3
Maine
Vermont

Q_3 -- Q_2
Missouri
New Mexico

Q_3 -- Q_3
Arizona
Idaho
Kansas
Minnesota
Montana

Q_3 -- Q_4
New Hampshire
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island

Q_2 -- Q_3
Colorado
Indiana
Wisconsin

Q_2 -- Q_4
Delaware
District of Columbia
Ohio
Oregon
Washington
Wyoming

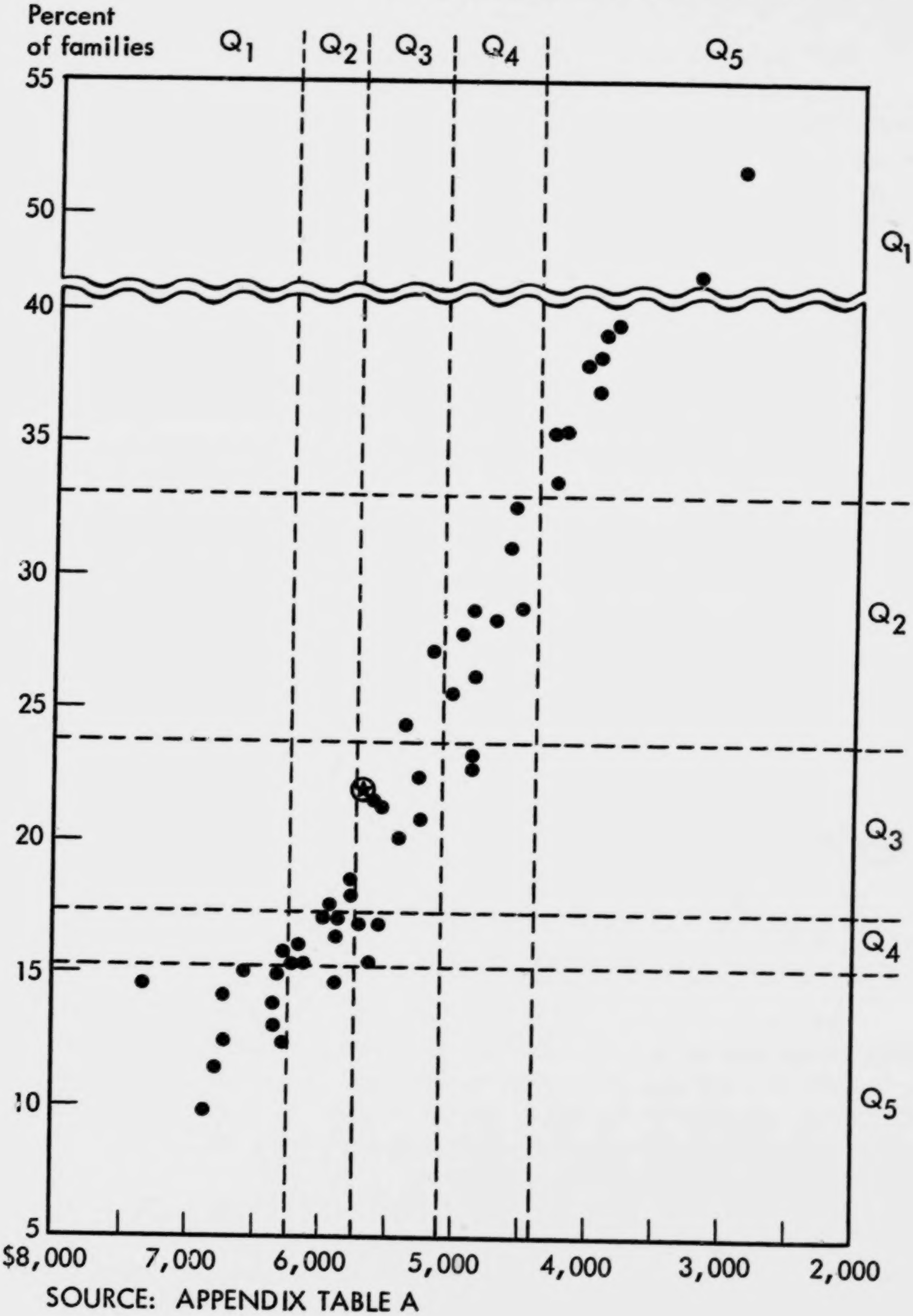
Q_2 -- Q_5
Utah

Q_1 -- Q_4
Michigan

Q_1 -- Q_5
Alaska
California
Connecticut
Hawaii
Illinois
Maryland
Massachusett
Nevada
New Jersey
New York

Figure 8

Scatter of States by median family income, and percent of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959, by quintiles



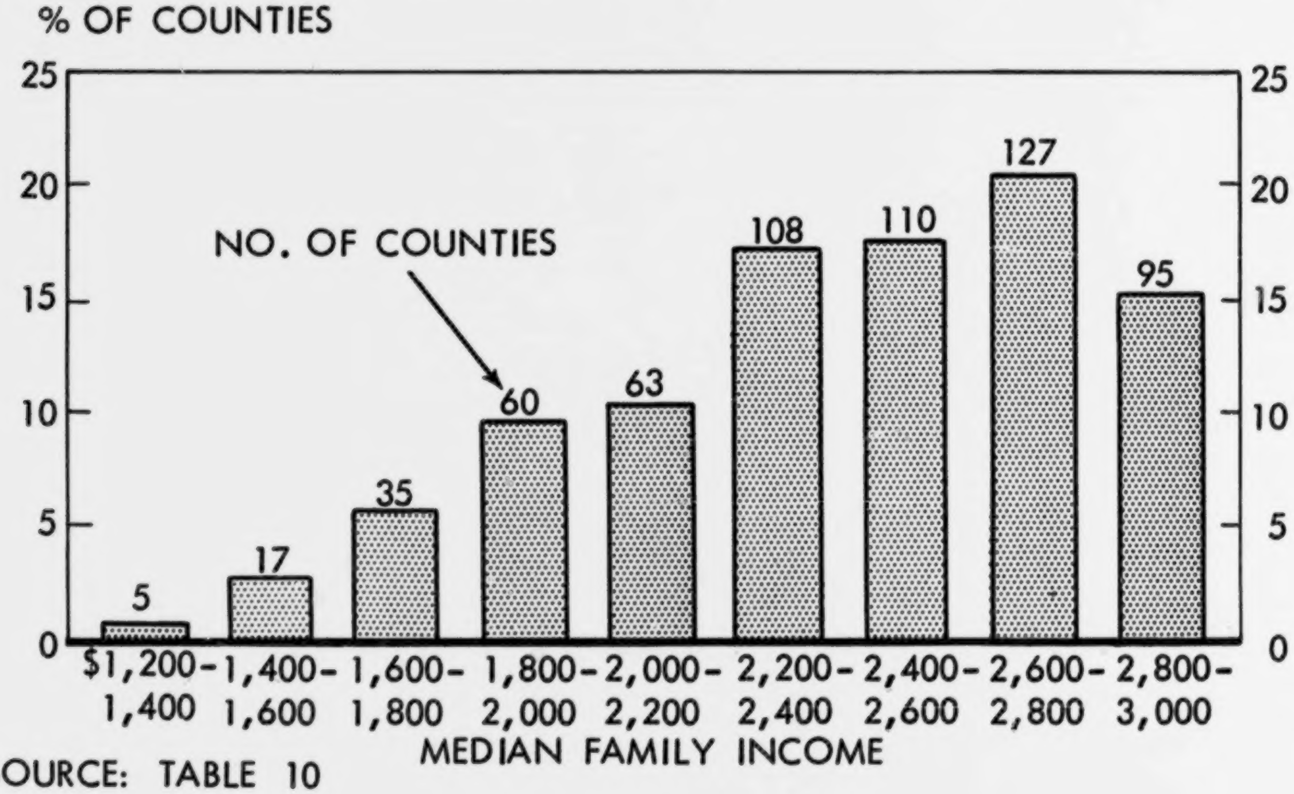
SOURCE: APPENDIX TABLE A

21. The ten States with lowest median family incomes had the highest proportions of low-income families. These Q_5 States accounted for 15.3 percent of all families in the United States in 1960 in contrast to 28.0 percent of all families with incomes of less than $3,000 in 1959.

22. As in the case of the States, the inverse correlation between median family income and proportion of low-income families extends to the Q_5 counties. This is indicated by the fact that the distribution of Q_5 counties by percentage of families with incomes below $3,000 exhibits a pattern which is by and large the reverse of the distribution of Q_5 counties by size of median family income.

Figure 9

Distribution of Q_5 counties, by 1959 median family income: 1960



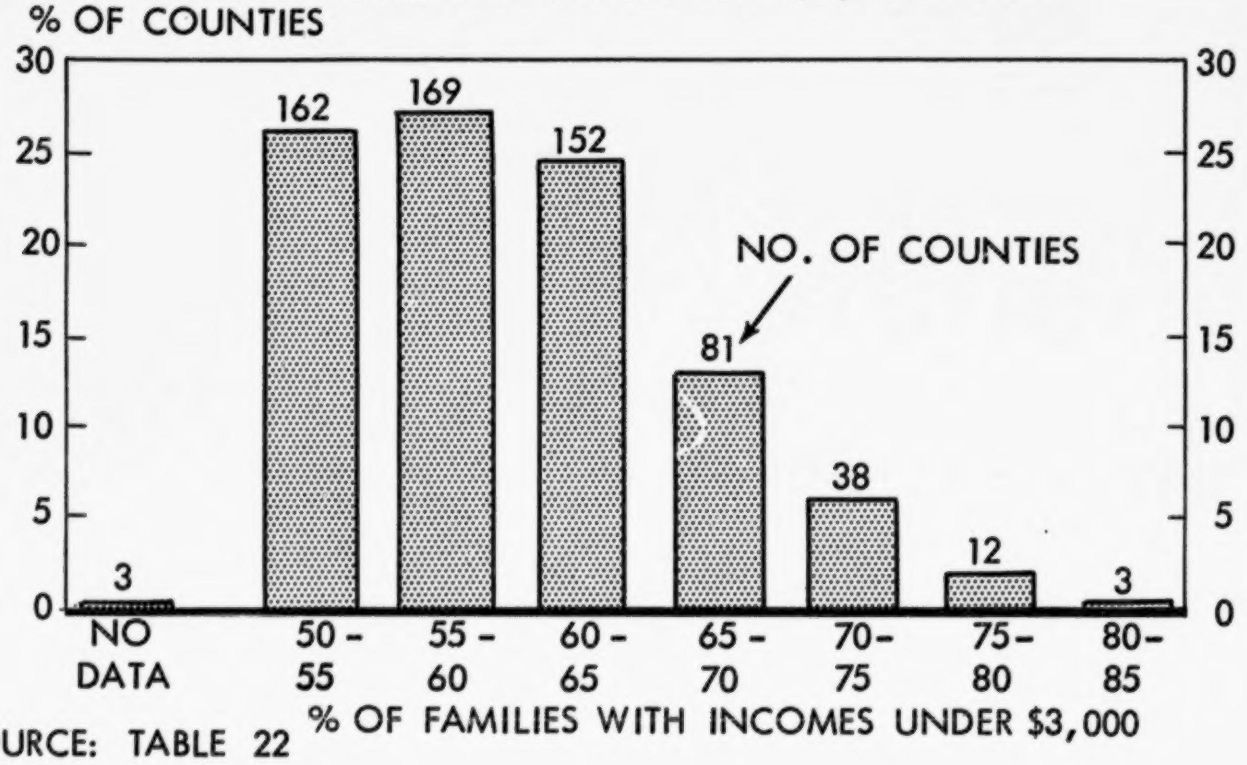
SOURCE: TABLE 10

23. As compared with 21.4 percent of all families for the country as a whole, the proportion of families with incomes below $3,000 in 1959 ranged from 14.2 to 33.1 percent among the regions, from 13.6 to 40.7 percent among the divisions, and from 9.8 to 51.6 percent among the States. The corresponding range was from 33.5 to 51.6 percent among the 10 Q_5 States and from 51.1 to 80.8 percent among the 620 Q_5 counties.

24. Largely because of their sparsely settled character, the 620 Q_5 counties had a total of only 2.3 million families. This represented only 5.1 percent of the nationwide total. At the same time, the Q_5 counties had 1.4 million

families with incomes below $3,000, representing 14.0 percent of all low-income families.

Figure 10
Distribution of Q_5 counties, by percent of families with incomes in 1959 under $3,000: 1960



SOURCE: TABLE 22

25. As measured by the $3,000 demarcator, the low-income vulnerability of families living in Q5 counties was almost three times as great as that of families in the country as a whole. Of the 2.3 million families enumerated in Q5 counties, 1.4 million or 59.0 percent had incomes below $3,000.

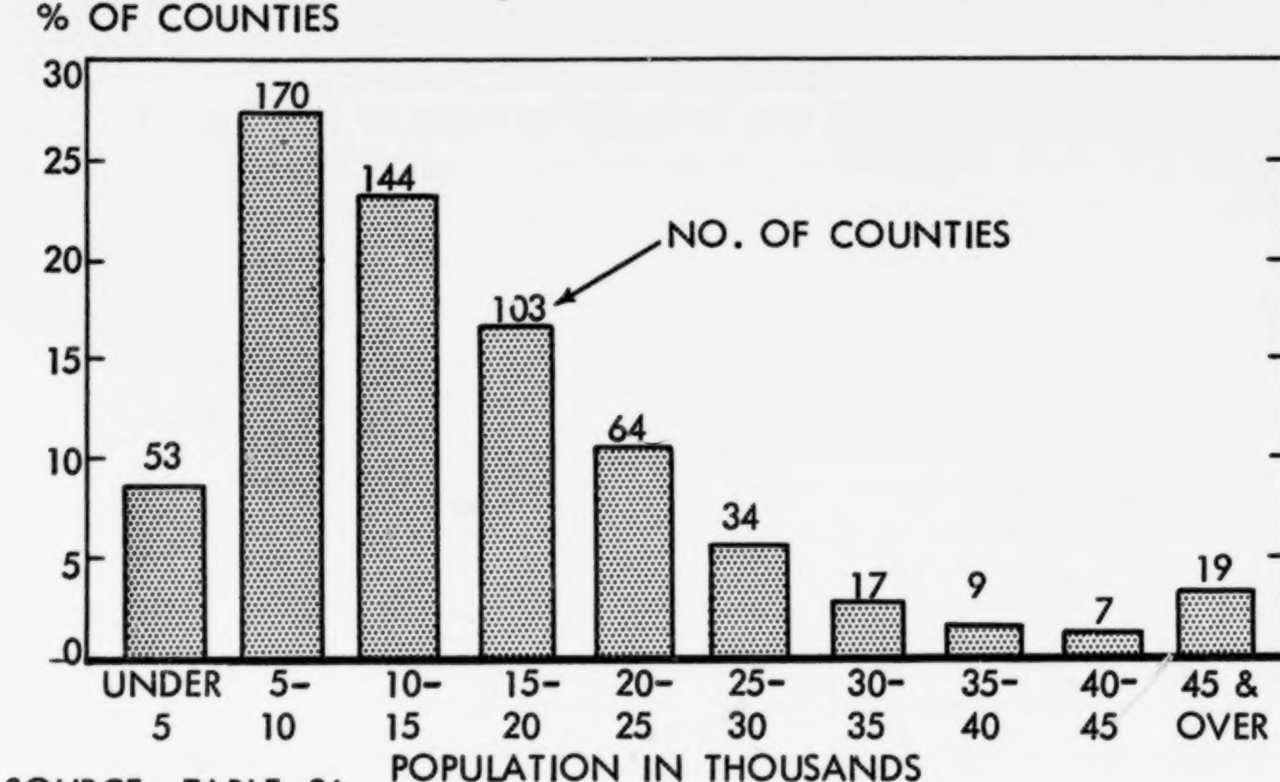
Related Characteristics

26. With allowances for the rundown urban areas, the fact remains that family incomes are highest and the incidence of poverty is lowest in the great industrial complexes of the Northeast, the Great Lakes region and the West. The converse situation obtains largely in the highly agricultural States and counties of the South. Slicing across the income levels of all areas in all sections of the country is the ubiquitous pattern of substantially lower incomes among nonwhite families than among white families.

27. Data not presented here indicate that many of the low-income areas are losing population largely as the result of the movement of workers away from farms and villages to areas of greater economic opportunity. Something of the character of these low-income areas is further indicated in the statistical profile which follows.

Figure 11

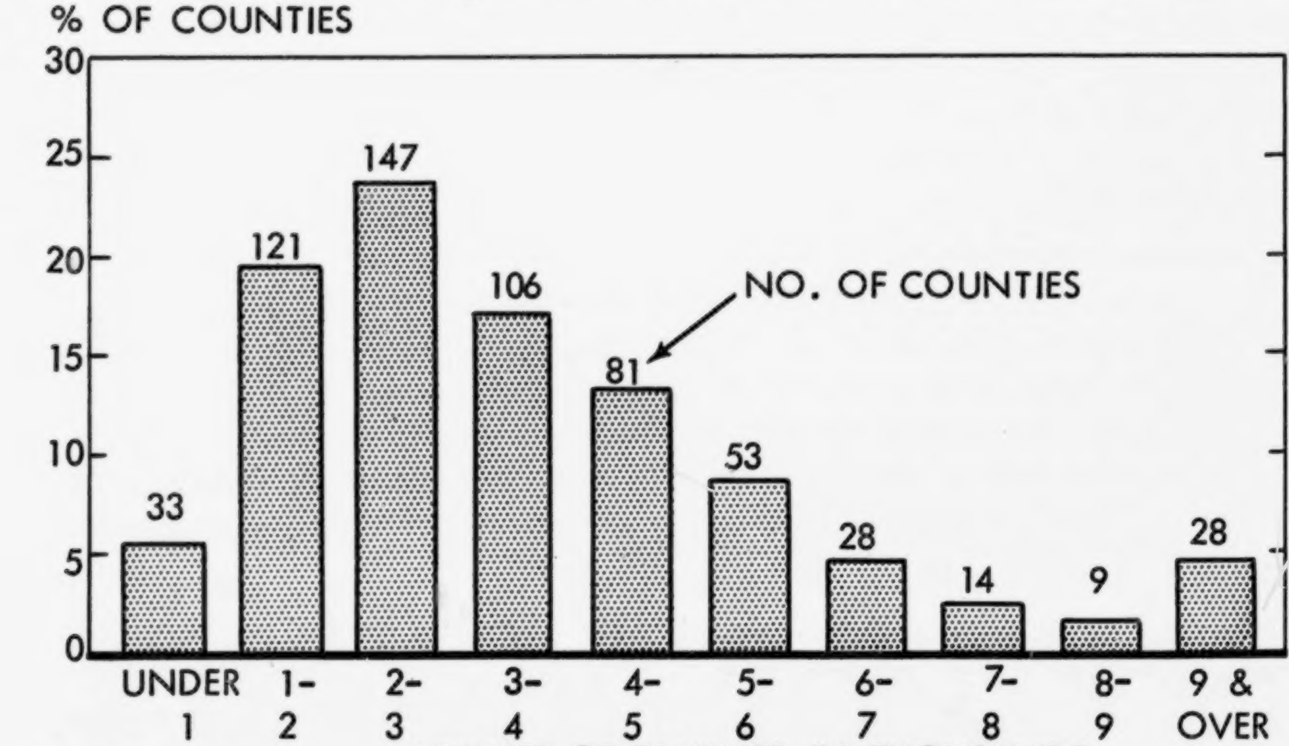
Distribution of Q_5 counties, by total population: 1960



SOURCE: TABLE 26

Figure 12

Distribution of Q_5 counties, by number of families: 1960



SOURCE: TABLE 27

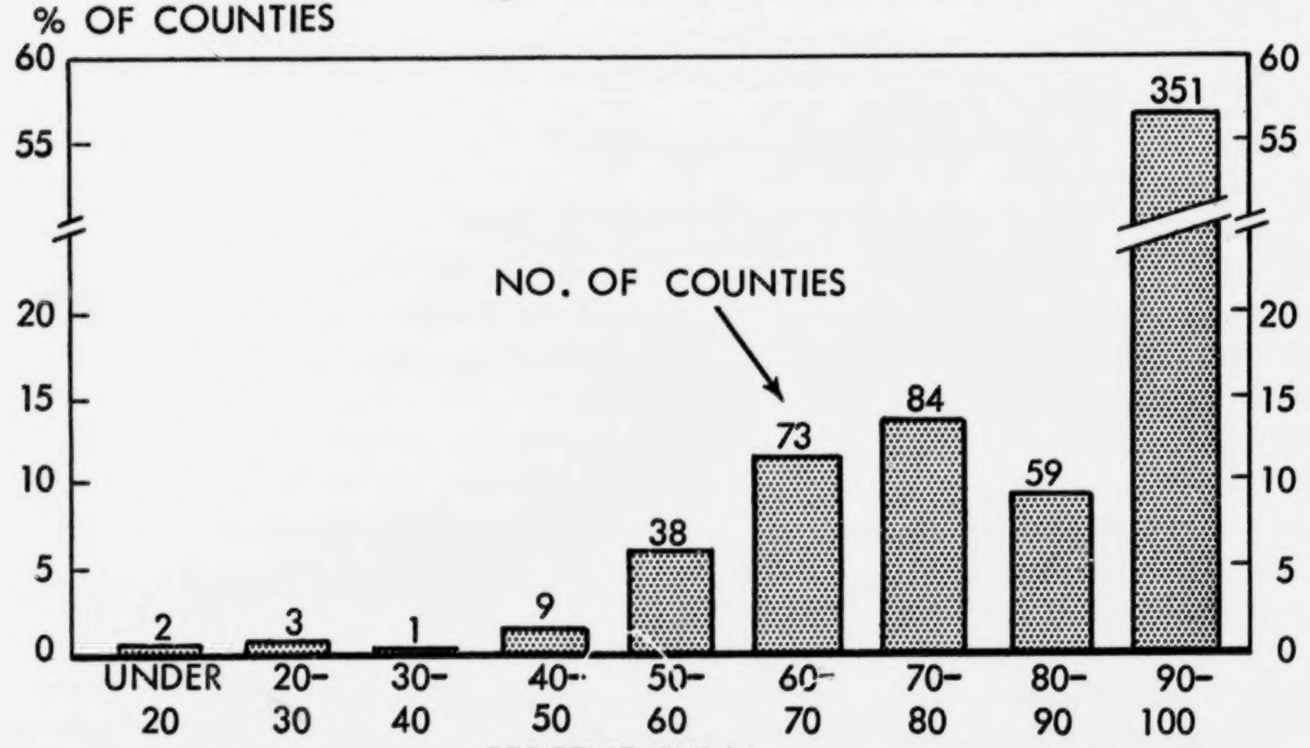
28. The 10 low-income (Q_5) States had a heavy representation of rural and nonwhite population in 1960. With 16.0 percent of the total population of the United States, the Q_5 States had only 11.1 percent of the urban population, as compared with 25.5 percent of the rural nonfarm population and 32.9 percent of the farm population. Moreover, these 10 States had 35.6 percent of the nation's nonwhite population--24.5 percent of those residing in urban areas, 58.4 percent of those living in rural nonfarm areas and 80.4 percent of those enumerated on farms. Of the 28.7 million inhabitants in the Q_5 States, 51.5 percent lived in rural areas--36.1 percent in hamlets, villages, towns of less than 2,500 population and open nonfarm country and 15.4 percent on farms.

29. The 620 Q_5 counties were small in population size and, therefore, in number of families. Their aggregate population was 9.7 million or only 5.4 percent of the nationwide total in 1960. Three-fourths of the counties had less than 20,000 and nearly three-fifths had less than 15,000 inhabitants. By the same token, three-fourths of the Q_5 counties had between 1,000 and 4,000 families in 1960.

30. In more than four-fifths of the Q_5 counties at least 60 percent of the population was enumerated in rural territory. Well over half of the counties (344 or 55.5 percent) apparently had rural inhabitants only.

Figure 13

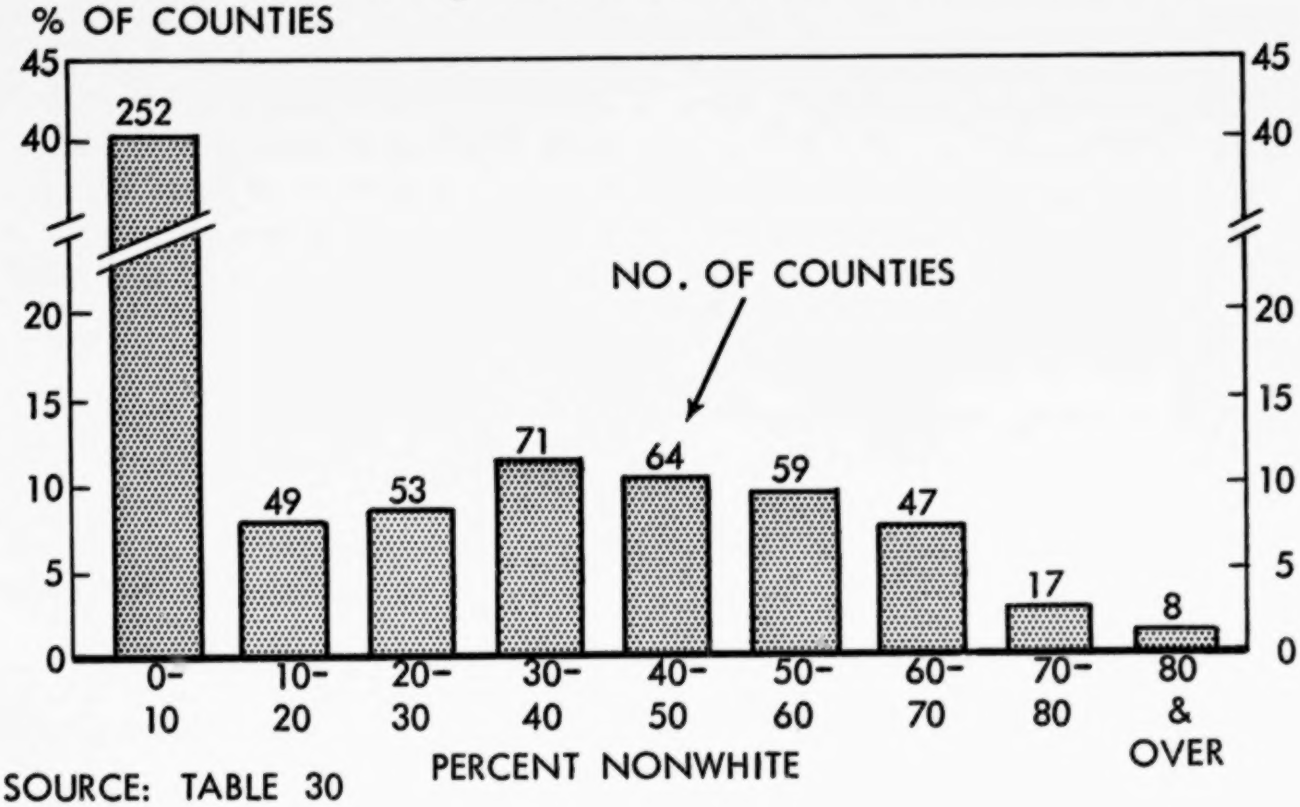
Distribution of Q_5 counties, by percent rural: 1960



SOURCE: TABLE 28

Figure 14

Distribution of Q_5 counties, by percent nonwhite: 1960



SOURCE: TABLE 30

31. In approximately one-half of the Q_5 counties, there were relatively fewer nonwhites than in the entire region of the South (20.9 percent) and in more than two-fifths of the 620 counties there were relatively fewer nonwhites than in the country as a whole (11.4 percent). The nonwhite population was in the majority in about one-fifth of the Q_5 counties (131 or 21.1 percent), including 25 counties where nonwhite persons comprised at least 70 percent of the total population in 1960.

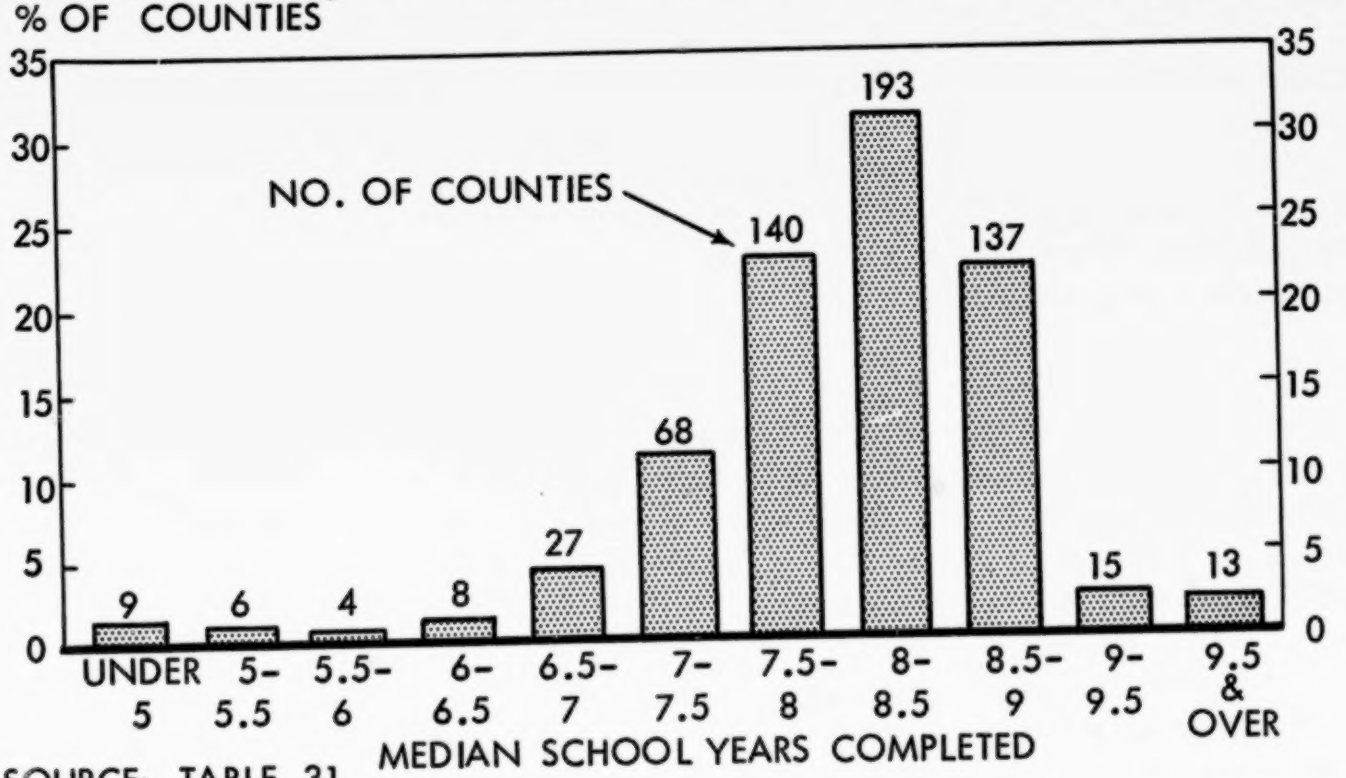
32. In nine of the ten Q_5 States the median number of school years completed by adults 25 years old and over in 1960 ranged from 8.7 to 9.1 years as compared with 9.6 years for the South and 10.6 years for the country as a whole. In South Dakota, the tenth Q_5 State, the median was 10.4 school years completed.

33. In more than four-fifths of the Q_5 counties (538 or 86.8 percent) adults had completed from 7.0 to 8.9 years of schooling by 1960, reflecting the lack of educational facilities in rural areas.

34. Unemployed persons comprised 5.1 percent of the civilian labor force in the United States in 1960 and 5.0 percent in the South. The rate of unemployment among the Q_5 States extended from a low of 4.1 percent in South

Figure 15

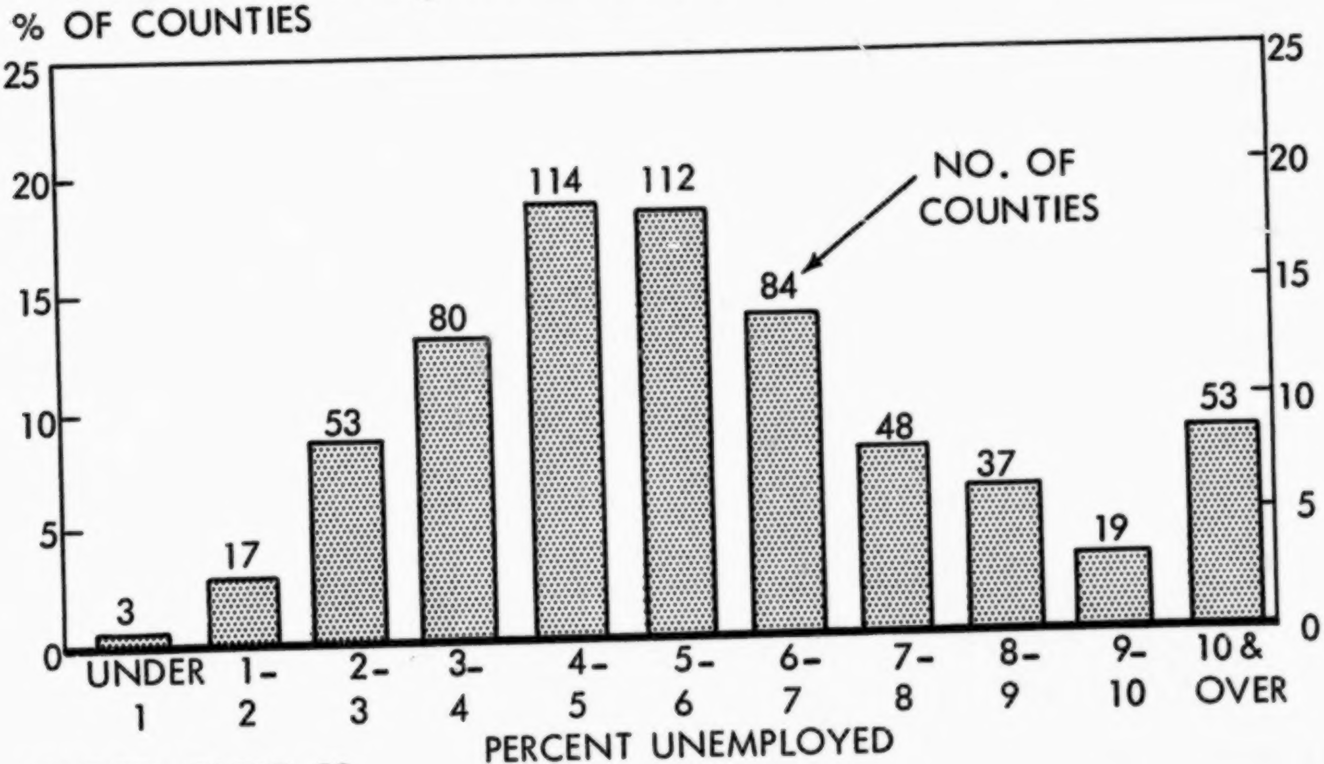
Distribution of Q_5 counties, by median school years completed: 1960



SOURCE: TABLE 31

Figure 16

Distribution of Q_5 counties, by percent unemployed: 1960



SOURCE: TABLE 32

Carolina and South Dakota to 6.0 percent in Arkansas and Kentucky and a high of 6.1 percent in Louisiana.

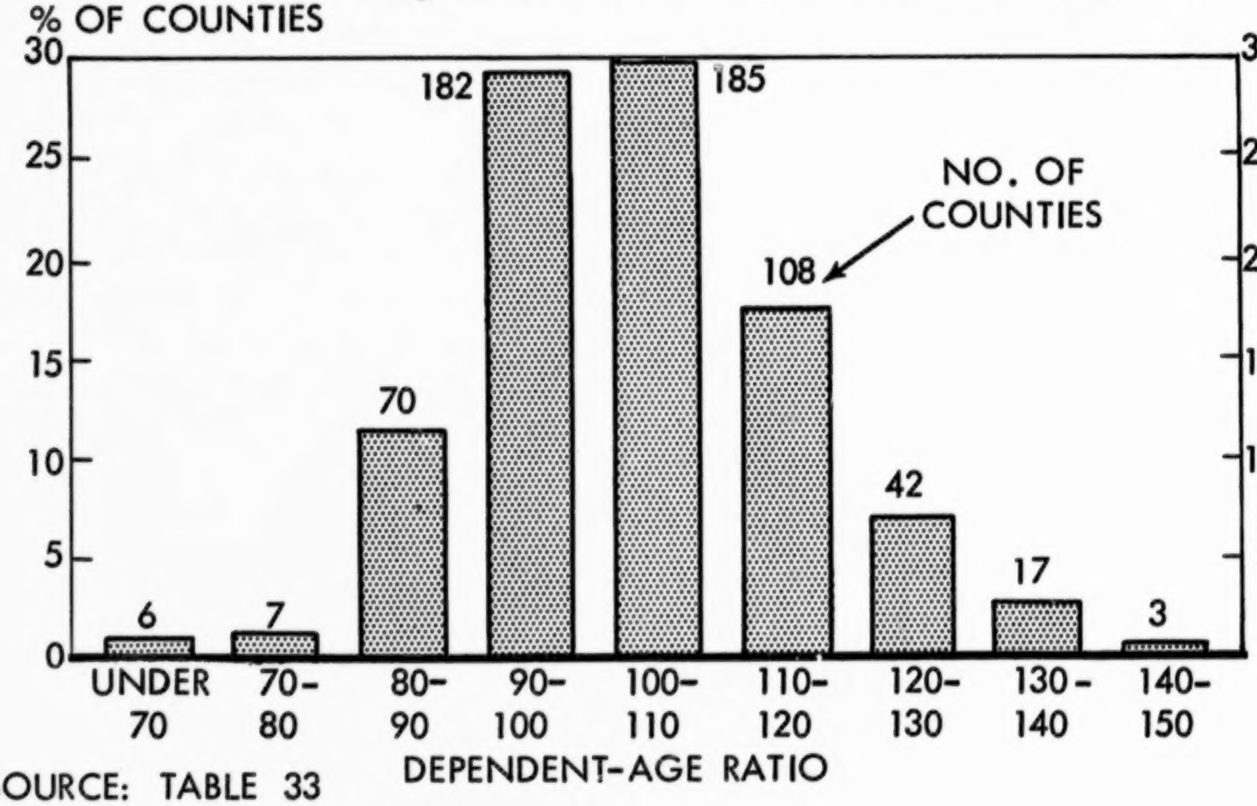
35. There were considerably more Q_5 counties with unemployment rates of 5.0 percent or higher (353) than with rates below this level (267) according to the 1960 Census. In 73 counties (11.7 percent) the rate was below 3.0 percent and in 109 counties (17.6 percent) it was 8.0 or more percent. These figures do not take account of persons who might well enter the labor market if more job opportunities were available or the incidence of underemployment among those who do have jobs in many of the rural areas.

36. In 1960, the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (under 18 and 65 and over) per 100 persons in the nondependent ages (18 to 64) was 81.8 for the United States but ranged from 83.5 (Tennessee) to 101.0 (Mississippi) among the Q_5 States. The corresponding ratio was above the national average in all but a few of the Q_5 counties. It was 100 or higher in well over half (355 or 57.2 percent) of the Q_5 counties.

37. The extent to which the Welfare Administration's program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children reached down into the low-income States and counties in 1960 is indicated by available AFDC recipient rates per 1,000

Figure 17

Distribution of Q_5 counties, by dependent-age ratio: 1960

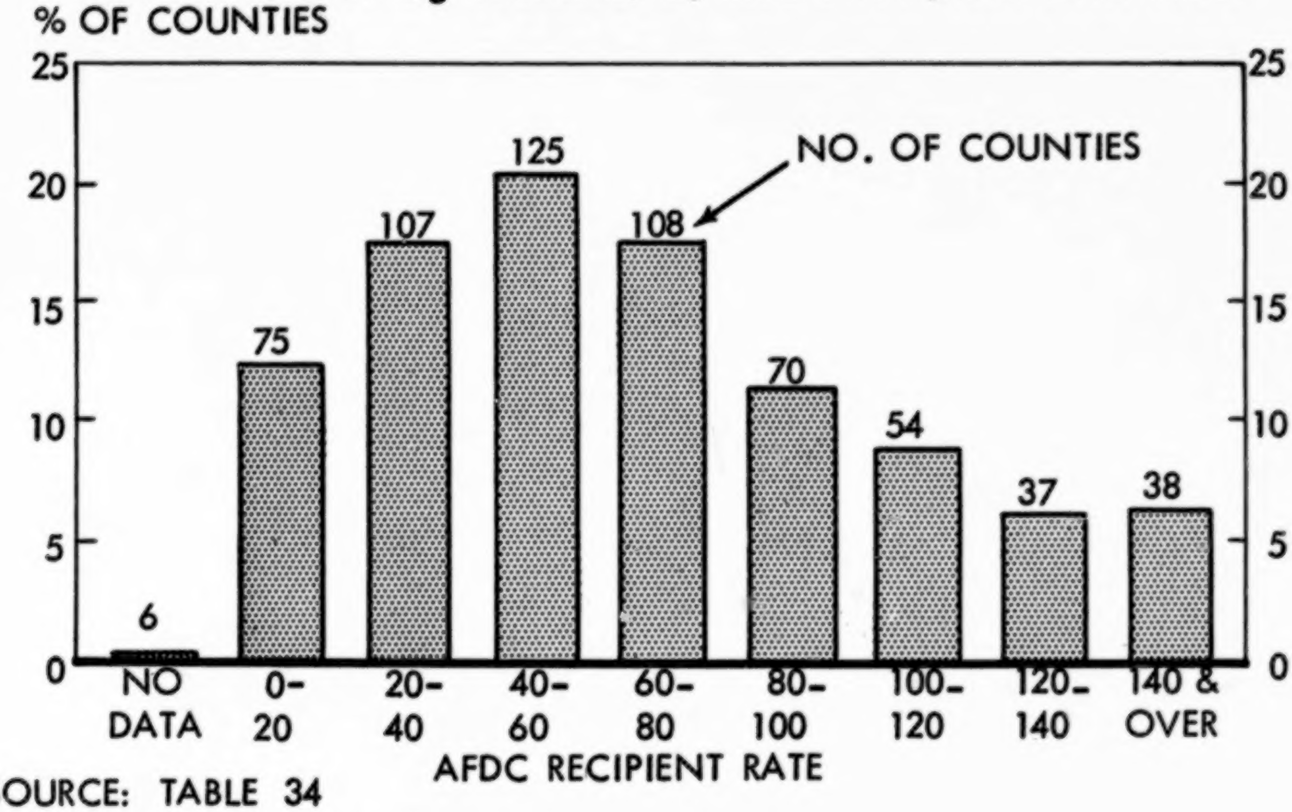


SOURCE: TABLE 33

children under 18 years of age. Among the ten Q_5 States, the recipient rate was below the national average of 33 per 1,000 in South Carolina, Georgia and South Dakota and barely above the national average in Arkansas. In the six remaining Q_5 States, the AFDC rate ranged from 46 to 66 children aided per 1,000 children under age 18.

Figure 18

Distribution of Q_5 counties, by AFDC recipient rate: 1960



SOURCE: TABLE 34

38. Aid to Families with Dependent Children exceeded the national average in approximately three-fourths of the 620 Q_5 counties. In 129 Q_5 counties (20.8 percent) 100 or more children were aided under the program per 1,000 children under 18 years of age.

TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

39. In terms of constant (1959) dollars, median family income in the United States increased by approximately 50 percent between 1949 and 1959. If this advance can be taken as an indication of future growth, the median income of American families should reach $8,510 in constant dollars by 1969.

40. Although still ranking substantially below the national average, median family income increased faster in the South than in any other region between 1949 and 1959. Special programs calculated to revitalize areas of

economic obsolescence may well accelerate the narrowing of the income gap between the South and the remainder of the country over the next decade.

41. Increases in median family income between 1949 and 1959 outpaced that of the country as a whole in the nine Q_5 Southern States and in two-thirds of the Q_5 counties, chiefly located in the South. On the basis of recent performance, the outlook for these States and counties appears to be encouraging.

42. As measured by real gains of less than 40 percent (including decreases) in median family income over the ten-year period, there remain 128 Q_5 counties (20.6 percent) that reflect various degrees of economic stagnation. The prospects are most discouraging for 36 Q_5 counties that registered gains of less than 20 percent between 1949 and 1959, and 13 counties that recorded actual losses over the period.

Major Family Income Patterns and Low-Income States and Counties

MAJOR FAMILY INCOME PATTERNS

The 45.1 million families enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population had an aggregate money income of approximately 299.8 billion dollars in the calendar year of 1959. This vast sum of money was equal to approximately $6,640 per family. However, the great majority of American families (roughly 27.5 million or 61.0 percent) received less than this amount. Because families with high incomes bring up the overall average, median (middle) income is generally accepted as a more meaningful measure of central tendency in such income distributions.

National Distribution

According to data based on a 25 percent sample of the 1960 Census returns, the median income of all families in the United States amounted to $5,660 ($5,663 based on a 5 percent sample). This signifies that one-half of the nation's families (somewhat over 22.5 million) received incomes above $5,660 in 1959 and an equal number of families received less than indicated by the median.

The distribution of families by income levels presented in Table 1 shows that 6.8 million families (15.1 percent) received money incomes of $10,000 or more in 1959. Approximately 13.9 million families (30.7 percent) had incomes between $6,000 and $10,000 and an additional 14.8 million (32.8 percent) were in the $3,000 to $6,000 income group. At the low end of the income scale, there were 9.6 million families (21.4 percent) with incomes below $3,000. Table 1 provides similar information for families enumerated in urban, rural nonfarm and rural areas at the time of the 1960 Census.

The foregoing data of course indicate that the higher income groups received disproportionately larger shares of the 1959 income aggregate. Families in the top income group comprised only 15.1 percent of all families but received 37.3 percent of the total income, while families in $6,000-$9,999 income group accounted for 30.7 percent of all families as against 35.2 percent of the income aggregate. The $3,000-$5,999 income group, comprising 32.8 percent of all families, got 22.4 percent of the total income, whereas the group with incomes under $3,000, which formed 21.4 percent of the family total, got 5.1 percent of the income aggregate. See Figure 1.

Table 1
NUMBER OF FAMILIES BY INCOME LEVEL IN 1959, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

Money Income	U.S. Total	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
	Number of Families (000)			
Total	45,128	31,940	9,856	3,332
Under $1,000	2,513	1,202	798	512
$ 1,000-$1,999	3,374	1,798	1,016	560
$ 2,000-$2,999	3,764	2,227	1,039	498
$ 3,000-$3,999	4,283	2,718	1,142	422
$ 4,000-$4,999	4,958	3,368	1,243	347
$ 5,000-$5,999	5,563	4,046	1,242	275
$ 6,000-$6,999	4,826	3,673	960	194
$ 7,000-$7,999	3,872	3,042	695	135
$ 8,000-$8,999	2,991	2,399	494	98
$ 9,000-$9,999	2,190	1,788	334	68
$10,000 and Over	6,794	5,678	892	224
	Percent Distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000	5.6	3.8	8.1	15.4
$ 1,000-$1,999	7.5	5.6	10.3	16.8
$ 2,000-$2,999	8.3	7.0	10.5	14.9
$ 3,000-$3,999	9.5	8.5	11.6	12.7
$ 4,000-$4,999	11.0	10.5	12.6	10.4
$ 5,000-$5,999	12.3	12.7	12.6	8.3
$ 6,000-$6,999	10.7	11.5	9.7	5.8
$ 7,000-$7,999	8.6	9.5	7.1	4.0
$ 8,000-$8,999	6.6	7.5	5.0	2.9
$ 9,000-$9,999	4.8	5.6	3.4	2.0
$10,000 and Over	15.1	17.8	9.1	6.8

Source: No. 2d

The low-income group comprised 3.8 million families (8.3 percent) with incomes between $2,000 and $3,000, 3.4 million (7.5 percent) with incomes from $1,000 to $2,000, and 2.5 million (5.6 percent) with incomes below

$1,000. The data now available from the 1960 Census of Population further indicate that the chance of low income is disproportionate among such poverty-related groups as the following: (1) nonwhites, (2) the inadequately educated, (3) families with no earners or part-time earners, (4) families headed by a female, (5) families headed by persons at the extremes of the age scale (under 25 years and 65 and over) and (6) rural families, especially those living on farms. In addition, the available information shows that the risk of having low income continues to be relatively greatest for families living in the South.

The 1964 Report of the Council of Economic Advisers points out that poverty is found "among all major groups of the population and in all parts of the country". For the 45.1 million families enumerated in 1960, the major income differentials range from the highly rural South, with its substantial proportion of nonwhite families, to the great urbanized areas of the industrial North and West. Since a subsequent part of this report focuses on the low-income counties and States, which largely cover the rural areas of the South, it is of considerable importance to have a clear notion of the distribution of families among the major residence categories.

Rural-Urban Differences

As indicated in Table 2, approximately 32.0 million families (70.8 percent of the total) lived in urban places (generally with a population of 2,500 or more) in 1960 and 13.2 million families lived in areas classified as rural. More than half of the nation's families (54.2 percent) resided in so-called urbanized areas--32.7 percent in central cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and 21.5 percent in the densely settled fringe areas of these cities. Another 16.6 percent of all families in the United States lived in the smaller urban communities.

Undoubtedly, there are wide variations in family income levels between the older deteriorating or slum areas and the redeveloped or new sections of both the large central cities of urbanized areas and the smaller cities outside urbanized areas. However, such a detailed ecological approach which would require census tract data lies beyond the scope of this study.

Three-fourths of the 13.2 million rural families were enumerated in small towns and villages (with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants) or in nonfarm open country as compared with one-fourth enumerated on farms. The 9.8 million rural nonfarm families comprised 21.8 percent of the total number of families in the United States whereas the 3.3 million farm families comprised only 7.4 percent.

Table 2
NUMBER OF FAMILIES, MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959
AND FAMILIES WITH INCOMES UNDER $3,000 IN 1959,
FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN, URBANIZED AREAS AND RURAL: 1960

Residence	All Families		Families With Incomes Under $3,000	
	Number (000)	Median Income	Number (000)	Percent
U.S. Total	45,149	$5,663	9,650	21.4
Urban	31,958	6,170	5,216	16.3
Urbanized Areas	24,479	6,431	3,542	14.5
Central Cities	14,754	5,949	2,589	17.6
Urban Fringe	9,725	7,138	953	9.8
Other Urban	7,479	5,375	1,674	22.4
Rural	13,190	4,380	4,434	33.6
Nonfarm	9,847	4,752	2,851	29.0
Farm	3,343	3,210	1,583	47.3
	Percent	Index	Percent	Index
U.S. Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	70.8	109.0	54.1	76.2
Urbanized Areas	54.2	113.6	36.7	67.8
Central Cities	32.7	105.1	26.8	82.2
Urban Fringe	21.5	126.0	9.9	45.8
Other Urban	16.6	94.9	17.3	104.7
Rural	29.2	77.3	45.9	157.0
Nonfarm	21.8	83.9	29.5	135.5
Farm	7.4	56.7	16.4	221.0

Note: Based on a 5 percent sample

Source: No. 2f

The total number of families in a given residence category in one sense indicates the relative importance of the corresponding income median. The highest median shown in Table 2, for example, denotes that there were about 4.8 million urban-fringe families with incomes under $7,138, while the lowest median indicates that there were approximately 1.6 million farm families with incomes under $3,210. Similarly, the median of $4,752 divides into two equal groups 9.8 million rural nonfarm families, while that of $5,949 so divides a total of 14.8 million families enumerated in the central cities of urbanized areas. Finally, the median of $5,375 pertains to the 7.5 million families residing in the smaller cities outside the urbanized areas.

Comparison of the incidence of low-income families among given areas may also be misleading unless the relevant aggregate numbers of families are taken into account. In Table 2, for example, the proportion of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959 was only 16.3 percent in urban areas as against 33.6 percent in rural areas. However, as a result of the huge number of families in urban areas, there were 5.2 million urban families with low incomes as compared with 4.4 million rural families with incomes below $3,000.

In terms of the volume of families with low incomes there is virtual parity between rural nonfarm areas and the centralized cities, on the one hand, and between farms and the small cities outside urbanized areas, on the other.

Rural-urban comparisons are of course clouded by the fact that the available census data refer to money incomes exclusively. The value of food, housing and other income in-kind is probably of substantial importance to many farm families. However, adjustment for such nonmonetary income would by no means eliminate farm-nonfarm differences in income levels.

Regional Variations

In order to enhance the meaningfulness of the income data which follow, Table 3 gives the distribution of families among the regions in 1960 by rural-urban residence and by color. In most of the tables presented here, the census data are based on a 25 percent sample of the census returns and thus may differ slightly from figures presented in Tables 2 and 5 which are based on a 5 percent sample.

According to the figures in Table 3, there were from 11.5 to 13.5 million families in each region in 1960, with the exception of the West which had 7.0 million. Nonwhite families comprised from 5.9 to 6.5 percent of all families in three of the regions and 17.2 percent in the South, where more than half (54.6 percent) of all nonwhite families were concentrated.

Urban families comprised only 59.9 percent of all families in the South as compared with 68.9 percent in the North Central region, 78.7 percent in the West and 80.8 percent in the Northeast. The rural nonfarm proportion was 29.6 percent in the South, and ranged from 16.9 to 20.5 percent in the other regions. Farm families comprised 10.5 percent of all families in the South and 10.6 percent in the North Central region as compared with 4.4 percent in the West and 2.0 percent in the Northeast.

Table 3

NUMBER OF FAMILIES, BY COLOR, FOR REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

Residence and Color	U.S. Total	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Number of Families (000)				
Total	45,128	11,473	13,119	13,512	7,024
White	40,873	10,780	12,339	11,189	6,565
Nonwhite	4,256	694	780	2,323	459
Urban	31,940	9,272	9,042	8,096	5,529
White	28,711	8,604	8,298	6,658	5,150
Nonwhite	3,229	668	744	1,438	379
Rural Nonfarm	9,856	1,977	2,690	4,000	1,189
White	9,109	1,953	2,660	3,373	1,122
Nonwhite	747	24	30	626	66
Rural Farm	3,332	224	1,386	1,416	306
White	3,053	223	1,380	1,157	293
Nonwhite	279	1	6	258	14
	Percent of Total Number of Families				
Total	100.0	25.4	29.1	29.9	15.6
White	90.6	23.9	27.3	24.8	14.5
Nonwhite	9.4	1.5	1.7	5.1	1.0
Urban	70.8	20.5	20.0	17.9	12.3
White	63.6	19.1	18.4	14.8	11.4
Nonwhite	7.2	1.5	1.6	3.2	0.8
Rural Nonfarm	21.8	4.4	6.0	8.9	2.6
White	20.2	4.3	5.9	7.5	2.5
Nonwhite	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1
Rural Farm	7.4	0.5	3.1	3.1	0.7
White	6.8	0.5	3.1	2.6	0.6
Nonwhite	0.6	1/	1/	0.6	1/

1/ Less than 0.05 percent

Source: No. 2d, 2e, 2g, 7

Table 4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959, BY COLOR, FOR REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

Residence and Color	U.S. Total	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Median Family Income				
Total	$5,660	$6,191	$5,892	$4,465	$6,348
White	5,893	6,318	5,994	5,009	6,444
Nonwhite	3,161	4,371	4,320	2,322	4,937
Urban	6,166	6,354	6,442	5,246	6,654
White	6,433	6,512	6,623	5,806	6,754
Nonwhite	3,711	4,392	4,392	2,843	5,250
Rural Nonfarm	4,750	5,676	5,181	3,681	5,390
White	4,981	5,697	5,205	4,135	5,490
Nonwhite	1,917	3,877	2,769	1,773	3,497
Rural Farm	3,228	4,389	3,590	2,433	4,653
White	3,472	4,389	3,595	2,849	4,722
Nonwhite	1,263	2,865	1,879	1,199	3,333
	Index Numbers (US=100)				
Total	100.0	109.4	104.1	78.9	112.2
White	104.1	111.6	105.9	88.5	113.9
Nonwhite	55.8	77.2	76.3	41.0	87.2
Urban	108.9	112.3	113.8	92.7	117.6
White	113.7	115.1	117.0	102.6	119.3
Nonwhite	65.6	77.6	77.6	50.2	92.8
Rural Nonfarm	83.9	100.3	91.5	65.0	95.2
White	88.0	100.7	92.0	73.1	97.0
Nonwhite	33.9	68.5	48.9	31.3	61.8
Rural Farm	57.0	77.5	63.4	43.0	82.2
White	61.3	77.5	63.5	50.3	83.4
Nonwhite	22.3	50.6	33.2	21.2	58.9

Source: No. 2d, 2e, 7

Approximately 61.9 percent of the 2.3 million nonwhite families in the South were enumerated in urban areas, 27.0 percent in rural nonfarm areas, and 11.1 percent on farms. The urban proportion was 82.6 percent in the West, 95.4 in the North Central region and 96.3 percent in the Northeast. The remainder of the nonwhite families in these three regions resided almost entirely in nonfarm rural areas, except in the West where 3.0 percent resided on farms. It is important to note that the 1.4 million nonwhite urban families in the South comprised 44.5 percent of all urban nonwhite families in the United States.

In combination, Tables 3 and 4 show that half of the white families (about 20.4 million) had incomes below $5,893 in 1959 whereas half of the nonwhite families (roughly 2.1 million) had incomes below $3,161. For both white and nonwhite families, median income was lower in the South than in the three other regions.

In areas classified as urban, where the great majority of the families resided in 1960, median income of white families ranged from $5,806 in the South to $6,754 in the West. The corresponding figures for nonwhite families were $2,843 in the South and $5,250 in the West.

The South was the only region that had a large number of nonwhite families in the rural areas--626,000 in nonfarm areas and 258,000 on farms. In the South, median income amounted to $4,135 for white families and $1,773 for nonwhite families in rural nonfarm areas, while the respective figures were $2,849 and $1,199 for farm families. There were 66,000 nonwhite families in rural nonfarm areas and 14,000 on farms in the West where the respective medians were $3,497 and $3,333.

The median income of nonwhite families was substantially below that of white families in all sections of the country in 1959. On the average, the amount of the lag was 46.4 percent. In urban areas the corresponding differential was 42.3 percent--22.3 percent in the West, 32.6 percent in the Northeast, 33.7 percent in the North Central States, and 51.0 percent in the South.

Median income of nonwhite families lagged behind the median for white families by 57.1 percent in the rural nonfarm sections of the South and by 57.9 percent on the farms of the South. In the West, the lag was 36.3 percent in rural nonfarm areas and 29.4 percent on farms.

Of the 9.6 million families with incomes below $3,000 in 1959, 4.5 million or 46.4 percent were enumerated in the South and 2.4 million or 25.4 percent in the North Central region. As shown in Table 5, the Northeast had 1.6 million low-income families (16.8 percent) and the West had 1.1 million (11.4 percent).

Table 5

NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES UNDER $3,000 IN 1959, BY COLOR, FOR REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

Residence and Color	U.S. Total	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Number of Families (000)				
Total	9,650	1,625	2,452	4,473	1,100
White	7,616	1,425	2,197	3,014	980
Nonwhite	2,034	200	254	1,459	120
Urban	5,216	1,223	1,243	1,993	757
White	3,942	1,033	1,008	1,228	673
Nonwhite	1,274	191	235	764	84
Rural Nonfarm	2,851	329	624	1,643	255
White	2,326	321	608	1,172	225
Nonwhite	525	8	16	471	30
Rural Farm	1,583	72	587	837	87
White	1,348	71	583	613	81
Nonwhite	235	1	4	224	6
	Percent of Total Number of Families				
Total	100.0	16.8	25.4	46.4	11.4
White	78.9	14.8	22.8	31.2	10.2
Nonwhite	21.1	2.1	2.6	15.1	1.2
Urban	54.1	12.7	12.9	20.7	7.8
White	40.8	10.7	10.4	12.7	7.0
Nonwhite	13.2	2.0	2.4	7.9	0.9
Rural Nonfarm	29.5	3.4	6.5	17.0	2.6
White	24.1	3.3	6.3	12.1	2.3
Nonwhite	5.4	0.1	0.2	4.9	0.3
Rural Farm	16.4	0.7	6.1	8.7	0.9
White	14.0	0.7	6.0	6.4	0.8
Nonwhite	2.4	1/	1/	2.3	0.1

Note: Based on a 5 percent sample; rural farm and rural nonfarm regional figures estimated with the aid of data based on a 25 percent sample.

1/ Less than 0.05 percent

Source: No. 2f, 2g

There were 7.6 million white families with low incomes (78.9 percent) and 2.0 million nonwhite families (21.1 percent) in this category. The South had 3.0 million (39.6 percent) of the low-income white families, the North Central region had 2.2 million (28.8 percent), the Northeast had 1.4 million (18.7 percent) and the West had 980,000 (12.9 percent). The South had nearly 1.5 million nonwhite families with incomes under $3,000 (71.7 percent), while the other regions had much lower numbers--254,000 in the North Central region, 200,000 in the Northeast, and 120,000 in the West. The "diagonal" percentage distribution in Table 5 indicates that in many of the residence-color groupings the numbers involved comprised well below one percent of the total number of low-income families.

Table 6 shows families with incomes below $3,000 in 1959 as a percentage of all families by residence, color and region. In effect, this table indicates the chances of being a low-income family in the various categories. For the country as a whole there were 21 chances in 100 that a family would have a money income of less than $3,000. The chances were about 19 in 100 for white families and 48 in 100 for nonwhite families.

Table 6
FAMILIES WITH INCOMES UNDER $3,000 IN 1959 AS PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES, BY COLOR, FOR REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

Residence and Color	U.S. Total	North-east	North Central	South	West
Total	21.4	14.2	18.7	33.0	15.7
White	18.6	13.3	17.8	26.9	14.9
Nonwhite	47.8	28.9	32.9	62.8	26.1
Urban	16.3	13.2	13.7	24.6	13.7
White	13.7	12.0	12.1	18.4	13.1
Nonwhite	39.5	28.6	31.6	53.1	22.2
Rural Nonfarm	28.9	16.6	23.2	41.1	21.4
White	25.5	16.4	22.9	34.7	20.1
Nonwhite	70.3	33.3	53.3	75.2	45.5
Rural Farm	47.1	32.1	41.9	58.6	28.5
White	43.7	32.0	41.8	52.4	27.7
Nonwhite	83.9	53.0	68.6	86.4	45.9

Source: No. 2g and Tables 3 and 5

As defined by the $3,000 demarcator, the likelihood of white families being poor was about 12 chances in 100 in the urban areas of all regions, except the South where the chances were 18 in 100. For rural nonfarm white families the chances ranged from 16 to 23 in 100 for three of the regions and reached 35 in 100 in the South. For farm white families the chances in each 100 were 28 in the West, 32 in the Northeast, 42 in the North Central region and 52 in the South.

The risk of being poor was substantially higher among nonwhite than among white families in all comparable areas. The poverty-chance pattern of urban nonwhite families, the group at the top of the nonwhite income scale, was rather similar to that for farm white families, the group at the bottom of the white income scale. In the rural nonfarm areas, about one-third of the nonwhite families had incomes below $3,000 in the Northeast, close to one-half in the West (45.5 percent) and North Central region (53.3 percent) and three-fourths in the South. The greatest chance of being poor was among nonwhite farm families in all sections of the country--45.9 percent had incomes below the $3,000 poverty line in the West, 53.0 percent in the Northeast, 68.6 percent in the North Central region and 86.4 percent in the South.

Upward Trend Between 1949 and 1959

The median income of families in the United States increased substantially between 1949 and 1959 even after adjustment for the rise in consumer prices over the decade. Data presented in Appendix Table A indicate that the median income of families enumerated in 1960 exceeded that of families enumerated in 1950 by approximately 84.2 percent in current dollars and by about 50.5 percent in constant (1959) dollars.

In 1949, median family income was above the national average by 11.7 percent in the West and below the national average by 26.8 percent in the South. Although starting at a much lower level, median family income of the South increased faster than that of any other region over the decade and thus narrowed the income gap between South and West from 52.7 percent in 1949 to 42.2 percent in 1959. In 1959, the West's median ($6,348) was 12.2 percent above the national average and the South's median ($4,465) still lagged by 21.1 percent.

In 1959 dollars, median family income among the regions increased over the intercensal decade by 46.9 percent in the North Central States, 50.3 percent in the Northeast, 51.1 percent in the West and by 62.2 percent in the South, as shown in Appendix Table A. The nine divisions maintained the same rank order by size of median family income over the decade and the three divisions comprising the region of the South retained their respective ranks at the low end of the income scale. Nevertheless, the overall range of interdivisional difference was reduced from 97.7 percent in 1949 to 73.3 percent in 1959 and the three Southern divisions registered higher increases (57.6 to 72.8 percent) than any of the six remaining divisions (45.2 to 54.2 percent).

Ranking of the States by median family income also reflects a narrowing of the range of difference between 1949 and 1959. Appendix Table A indicates that the spread between the lowest median income ($2,884 for Mississippi) and the highest ($7,326 for Alaska) was 154.0 percent in 1959 as against a range of 202.9 percent in 1949. When the States at the extremes of the array are excluded from the comparison, the range of variation in median family income among the States is reduced to 80.2 percent for 1959 in contrast with 104.4 percent for 1949. For full details, see Table A in the Appendix.

LOW-INCOME STATES AND COUNTIES

Further insight into the geographic distribution of low incomes in the United States is provided by the 1959 family income data for the 50 States and the District of Columbia as well as for a total of 3,102 counties (or county equivalents). Against the background of the preceding section, the balance of this report focuses on the ten States with the lowest median family incomes, comprising the fifth quintile (Q_5) among the States, and on the 620 counties with the lowest median family incomes, comprising the fifth quintile (Q_5) among the counties. For details, see Tables A and B in the Appendix.

Median Family Income

Of the 50 State medians in 1959, 21 ranked above the national median family income of $5,660 and 29 State medians fell below the national average. The States are ranked by size of median family income and grouped into quintiles in Figures 6 and 8. A tabulation of the dollar limits for each State quintile is presented in Table 18.

As may be determined from the data presented in Appendix Table A, the State medians in quintiles 2 and 3 are within 10 percent of the nationwide median and the medians of all but two States (Connecticut and Alaska) in quintiles 1 and 4 are within 20 percent of the national average. On the other hand, the medians of all States in the lowest quintile (Q_5 States) fall below the national median by margins ranging from 24.5 to 49.0 percent.

Among the 10 Q_5 States, only South Dakota was outside the South. The median family income of the ten low-income States ranged from $2,884 in Mississippi to $4,272 in Louisiana. The data presented in Table 7 indicate that there were about 250,500 families in Mississippi with incomes below $2,884 in 1959 and approximately 385,500 families in Louisiana with incomes below $4,272. In other Q_5 States the medians refer to varying numbers of families, ranging from a total of only 167,000 in South Dakota to 1,092,000 families in North Carolina.

Despite their low-income status most of the Q_5 States were the very ones that registered far above-average improvement in median family income from 1949 to 1959 in constant (1959) dollars. As may be determined from Appendix Table A, a total of 34 States recorded gains within 10 percentage points of the national average of 50.5 percent over the ten year period--17 States with gains between 40.7 to 49.0 percent and 17 States with increases between 50.7 and 60.1 percent. Among the ten Q_5 States, South Dakota was an

Table 7
NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959, BY STATES WITH LOWEST MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1960

States With Lowest Median Family Incomes 1/	All Families (000)	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Increase 1949-59 2/
Mississippi	501	$2,884	91.9
Arkansas	452	3,184	68.1
South Carolina	541	3,821	62.3
Alabama	791	3,937	76.7
Tennessee	894	3,949	62.6
North Carolina	1,092	3,956	51.0
Kentucky	753	4,051	62.5
Georgia	949	4,208	80.7
South Dakota	167	4,251	24.6
Louisiana	771	4,272	63.1

1/ Q_5 States according to median family income
2/ Constant dollars

Source: Appendix Table A

exception with the lowest intercensal improvement (24.6 percent) of any State in the country, and North Carolina (51.0 percent) ranked only slightly above the national average. However, five Q_5 States registered increases from 62.3 to 68.1 percent and peak gains were recorded by Alabama (76.7 percent), Georgia (80.7 percent) and Mississippi (91.9 percent).

The extent to which median family incomes for the regions, divisions and States hide the wide differences that exist among the counties is striking when one compares the lowest family median of $1,260 for Tunica County, Mississippi with the highest median of $9,533 for the Juneau Election District of Alaska. Thus, by way of recapitulation, the 1959 low-high differentials progressively expand from 42.2 percent for the four regions and 73.3 percent for the nine divisions to 154.0 percent for the States and a remarkable 656.6 percent for the 3,102 counties.

As already suggested at relevant points, the complete ranges merely reflect extreme values. Ranking of the counties by median family income and grouping them into quintiles (fifths) brings out the extent to which the county medians are concentrated in the lower income intervals. For example, Table 8, giving the county quintile ranges, shows that more than four-fifths of all counties had median family incomes below the countrywide median of $5,660. This tabulation also shows that variations in range were reasonably close (18.6 to 30.2 percent) in quintiles two to four by comparison with the overall spread in quintiles one (77.2 percent) and five (131.5 percent).

Table 8

RANGE AND PERCENT DISPERSION IN MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959, BY COUNTY QUINTILES: 1960

	Median Family Income	
County Quintile	Quintile Range	Dispersion (Percent)
Fifth (Q_5)	$1,260-$2,917	131.5
Fourth(Q_4)	2,921- 3,803	30.2
Third (Q_3)	3,804- 4,527	19.0
Second(Q_2)	4,534- 5,378	18.6
First (Q_1)	5,379- 9,533	77.2

Source: No. 4

As shown in Table 9 the 620 Q_5 counties were distributed among 26 States and comprised 28.9 percent of the total number of counties in these States. The great bulk of the Q_5 counties (499 or 80.5 percent) were concentrated in 10 of the 26 States. From 21.6 to 75.6 percent of all counties in each of these ten States had Q_5 status. Of the ten, only Texas and Missouri were not fifth quintile States as ranked by median family income.

Table 9

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY STATES: 1960

State	Number	Percent	State	Number	Percent
Mississippi	62	75.6	Alaska	5	20.8
Arkansas	51	68.0	Hawaii	1	20.0
Tennessee	54	56.8	Florida	13	19.4
Alabama	35	52.2	South Dakota	13	19.4
Kentucky	59	49.2	Virginia	18	13.8
Georgia	75	47.2	New Mexico	4	12.5
Louisiana	28	43.8	North Dakota	6	11.3
North Carolina	42	42.0	Arizona	1	7.1
South Carolina	17	37.0	Nebraska	4	4.3
Missouri	38	33.0	Colorado	2	3.2
West Virginia	13	23.6	Illinois	3	2.9
Oklahoma	18	23.4	Iowa	2	2.0
Texas	55	21.6	Ohio	1	1.1

Source: No. 2a and Appendix Table B

In sharp contrast to the median family income range of $2,884 to $4,272 among States comprising the lowest quintile, the range of the 620 Q_5 counties extended from $1,260 in Tunica County, Mississippi to $2,917 in Franklin County, Georgia and in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. As shown in Table 10, there were only 117 Q_5 counties (18.9 percent) in the four $200 income intervals below $2,000 as against 503 Q_5 counties (18.1 percent) in the five succeeding intervals ranging up to $3,000.

Table 10
DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY 1959 MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1960

Median Family Income	Q_5 Counties	
	Number	Percent
\$1,200 - \$1,399	5	0.8
\$1,400 - \$1,599	17	2.7
\$1,600 - \$1,799	35	5.7
\$1,800 - \$1,999	60	9.7
\$2,000 - \$2,199	63	10.2
\$2,200 - \$2,399	108	17.4
\$2,400 - \$2,599	110	17.7
\$2,600 - \$2,799	127	20.5
\$2,800 - \$2,999	95	15.3
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

Table 11
RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF COUNTIES WITH MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959 OF \$2,000-\$2,999, BY INCOME LEVELS: 1960

State	Total	% of Q_5 Counties	\$2,000-\$2,199	\$2,200-\$2,399	\$2,400-\$2,599	\$2,600-\$2,799	\$2,800-\$2,999
Georgia	61	81.3	13	14	13	13	8
Texas	49	89.1	3	11	12	13	10
Tennessee	41	75.9	6	11	10	6	8
Arkansas	40	78.4	5	8	10	12	5
Mississippi	37	59.7	8	14	6	5	4
Missouri	37	97.4	3	9	6	9	10
North Carolina	37	88.1	3	11	9	10	4
Kentucky	36	61.0	5	7	8	7	9
Alabama	27	77.1	3	5	6	6	7
Louisiana	27	96.4	9	2	6	5	5
All Others	111	91.7	5	16	24	41	25
Total	503	81.1	63	108	110	127	95

Source: Appendix Table B

More than three-fourths (392 counties or 77.9 percent) of the 503 counties in the $2,000 - $2,999 (actually $2,917) median income range was located in ten States, and the remainder (111 counties or 22.1 percent) was scattered among the additional 16 States. There were only 63 counties in the $2,000 - $2,199 interval as compared with 95-127 in each of the four higher income intervals. Table 11 summarizes by income levels the distribution of the 503 Q_5 counties among the States.

The 117 Q_5 counties with median family incomes under $2,000 were distributed among 15 States, but 86 (73.5 percent) were concentrated in five Southern States: Mississippi (25), Kentucky (23), Georgia (14), Tennessee (13), and Arkansas (11). The full detail by income levels is presented in Table 12. For a complete listing of the counties by States, consult Appendix Table B.

As indicated in Table 12, there were 22 counties in 6 States at the very bottom of the income scale with median family income below $1,600 in 1959. Since these counties will receive special attention, they are listed, with State and median income, in Table 13.

Table 12
RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF COUNTIES WITH MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959 UNDER $2,000, BY INCOME LEVELS: 1960

State	Total	% of Q_5 Counties	$1,200- $1,399	$1,400- $1,599	$1,600- $1,799	$1,800- $1,999
Mississippi	25	40.3	2	7	8	8
Kentucky	23	39.3	1	3	6	13
Georgia	14	18.7	0	0	4	10
Tennessee	13	24.1	1	1	4	7
Arkansas	11	21.6	0	0	3	8
Alabama	8	22.9	1	4	2	1
Texas	6	10.9	0	0	3	3
North Carolina	5	11.9	0	1	0	4
All Other	12	8.8	0	1	5	6
Total	117	18.9	5	17	35	60

Source: Appendix Table B

Table 13
COUNTIES WITH MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959 UNDER $1,600: 1960

County	State	Median Family Income	County	State	Median Family Income
Tunica	Miss.	$1,260	Wade Hampton	Alaska	$1,469
Owsley	Ky.	1,324	Issaquena	Miss.	1,479
Fayette	Tenn.	1,363	Carroll	Miss.	1,484
Lowndes	Ala.	1,367	Magoffin	Ky.	1,504
Jefferson	Miss.	1,370	Kemper	Miss.	1,515
Greene	Ala.	1,404	Quitman	Miss.	1,517
Breathitt	Ky.	1,432	Wilcox	Ala.	1,550
Hancock	Tenn.	1,442	Bullock	Ala.	1,557
Greene	N.C.	1,451	Sumter	Ala.	1,564
Holmes	Miss.	1,453	Humphreys	Miss.	1,580
Wolfe	Ky.	1,455	Tallahatchie	Miss.	1,588

Source: Appendix Table B

The very fact that the low-income divisions and States generally registered greater increases in real median family income than their counterparts in the remainder of the country between 1949 and 1959 indicates that the Q_5 counties, as a group, registered a similar degree of improvement over the census decade. With the larger number of areas involved, however, there was bound to be wider diversity among the counties than exhibited by the 10 low-income States. Changes in median family income among the Q_5 counties over the ten year period ranged from a decline of 41 percent in Oliver County, North Dakota, to a rise of 208 percent in Johnson County, Georgia.

Although the 620 Q_5 counties ranked below 2,482 other counties in median family income in 1959, approximately two-thirds of them recorded real gains equal to or in excess of the national average of 50.5 percent. Of the 620 counties, 13 (2.1 percent) had lost ground in constant dollars, with decreases of one percent or more, 187 counties (30.2 percent) registered improvements of varying amounts up to 50 percent and 414 counties (66.7 percent) recorded gains in median family real income of 50 percent or more from 1949 to 1959. Table 14 shows that, there are six counties (1.0 percent) for which the relevant data were not available.

The intercensal gains of one-fourth of the Q_5 counties were clustered close to the national real increase of 50.5 percent. There were 72 counties (11.6 percent) with increases of 40-49 percent and 84 counties (13.5 percent) with increases of 50-59 percent. The distribution of this "average group" of counties among the States is summarized in Table 15. In both absolute and relative terms, the Q_5 counties of Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas are heavily represented here.

Table 14
DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY PERCENT CHANGE IN MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1949-59

1949-59 Percent Change	Q_5 Counties	
	Number	Percent
Decrease:		
1 Percent or more	13	2.1
Increase:		
0- 19	36	5.8
20- 39	79	12.7
40- 59	156	25.2
60- 79	155	25.0
80- 99	81	13.1
100-119	54	8.7
120-139	21	3.4
140-159	12	1.9
160 or more	7	1.1
Not reported	6	1.0
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

Table 15
RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF Q_5 COUNTIES WITH 40-59 PERCENT INCREASE IN MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1949-59

State	Total	% of Q_5 Counties	State	Total	% of Q_5 Counties
Arkansas	20	39.2	Virginia	9	50.0
Tennessee	18	33.3	West Virginia	6	46.2
Texas	16	29.1	Oklahoma	6	33.3
Kentucky	15	25.4	Mississippi	6	9.7
Louisiana	12	19.4	All Other	13	14.8
Missouri	12	31.6			
Georgia	12	16.0	Total	156	25.2
North Carolina	11	26.2			

Source: Appendix Table B

Another fourth of the 620 Q_5 counties was found in the 60-79 percent interval of gain in median family real income between 1949 and 1959. The 155 counties in this "above average" group were concentrated in 10 States as indicated in Table 16. The largest numbers of these counties were found in Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Georgia.

With still greater real gains on record over the ten year period was the residual group of 175 Q_5 counties (28.2 percent). This group included 81 counties with increases of 80-99 percent and 54 counties with increases of 100-119 percent. In addition, there were 21 counties with gains of 120-139 percent and 19 counties with gains ranging from 140 to 208 percent. Most of these high-gain counties were located in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia as may be seen in Table 17.

Despite the fact that their levels of family income are still quite low, the prospects are encouraging for some 414 Q_5 counties (66.7 percent) that registered increases in median family income in excess of the national average of roughly 50 percent between 1949 and 1959. The outlook may be regarded as less satisfactory but not discouraging for another 72 counties that registered real gains of at least 40 percent. As shown under TRENDS AND OUTLOOK below, there still remain 128 Q_5 counties (20.6 percent) however, that presumably reflect various degrees of economic stagnation that calls for special attention with a minimum of delay. Highest priority would seem necessary with respect to 49 counties with most discouraging prospects--the 36 counties that registered

Table 16

RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF Q_5 COUNTIES WITH 60-79 PERCENT INCREASE IN MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1949-59

State	Total	% of Q_5 Counties
Georgia	20	26.7
Arkansas	17	33.3
Mississippi	17	27.4
Kentucky	15	25.4
Tennessee	13	24.1
Missouri	12	31.6
North Carolina	12	28.6
Oklahoma	10	55.6
Louisiana	9	32.1
Alabama	9	25.7
All Other	21	13.3
Total	155	25.0

Source: Appendix Table B

real gains in median family income of less than 20 percent and the 13 counties that recorded actual losses between 1949 and 1959. Of these 49 problem counties, 12 were in South Dakota, 11 in Texas, 6 each in Kentucky and North Dakota, and 3 each in Tennessee and West Virginia. For further details, consult Appendix Table B.

Table 17

RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF Q_5 COUNTIES WITH 80 PERCENT INCREASE OR MORE IN MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1949-59

State	Total	% of Q_5 Counties
Georgia	41	54.7
Mississippi	38	61.3
Alabama	22	62.9
Tennessee	15	27.8
Arkansas	12	23.5
All Other	47	15.2
Total	175	28.2

Source: Appendix Table B

Families With Incomes Under $3,000

The proportion of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959 among the 50 States (and the District of Columbia) ranges from 9.8 percent in Connecticut to 51.6 percent in Mississippi. For present purposes, the States were ranked by percent of families with incomes below $3,000 in 1959 (See Appendix Table A) and grouped into quintiles. The ranking of States on this basis is generally the reverse of the ranking of States by size of median family income (See Figure 8). Thus, the ten Q_5 States as ranked by median income become the ten Q_1 States as ranked by proportion of low-income families. This inverse relationship is summarized by quintiles in Table 18.

Table 18
RANGE IN MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959 AND IN PERCENT OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, BY STATE QUINTILES: 1960

Median Family Income		Percent of Families With 1959 Incomes Under $3,000	
State Quintile	Range in Median Income	State Quintile	Range in Percent
Fifth (Q_5)	$2,884-$4,272	First (Q_1)	33.5-51.6
Fourth(Q_4)	4,530- 5,069	Second(Q_2)	24.4-32.6
Third (Q_3)	5,127- 5,719	Third (Q_3)	17.4-23.1
Second(Q_2)	5,780- 6,225	Fourth(Q_4)	15.3-17.3
First (Q_1)	6,256- 7,326	Fifth (Q_5)	9.8-15.2

Source: Appendix Table A

Ranked by percent of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959, Table 19 shows that the States comprising the first quintile had only 15.3 percent of all families in the country as contrasted with 28.0 percent of all low-income families. The second quintile States also had a substantially larger proportion of low-income families (24.2 percent) than of all families (18.4 percent). In the remaining quintiles, the proportion of low-income families was lower than of all families. The chances in 100 of low income were roughly 39 in the first quintile, 28 in the second, 20 in the third and 16 and 14 in the remaining quintiles.

Table 19
ALL FAMILIES AND THOSE WITH INCOMES IN 1959 UNDER $3,000, BY STATE QUINTILES: 1960

State Quintile 1/	All Families	Families With Incomes Under $3,000
	Number (000)	
First (Q_1)	6,911	2,701
Second(Q_2)	8,304	2,340
Third (Q_3)	5,008	984
Fourth(Q_4)	9,240	1,490
Fifth (Q_5)	15,669	2,136
	Percent of U.S.	
First (Q_1)	15.3	28.0
Second(Q_2)	18.4	24.2
Third (Q_3)	11.1	10.2
Fourth(Q_4)	20.5	15.5
Fifth (Q_5)	34.7	22.1

1/ Ranked according to percent of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959.

Source: Appendix Table A

The scatter of individual States and their cross-classification by quintiles in Figure 8 demonstrates that the variations in the proportion of low-income families are inversely related to variations in median family income and tend to cluster along a diagonal trend line. It should also be observed that the highest concentration of States as shown in Figure 8 is within the Q_2-Q_4 group (Washington, Ohio, Delaware, Wyoming, Oregon and the District of Columbia). Among the Q_5-Q_1 States (henceforth simply referred to as Q_5 States) the inverse relationship is so close that it extends to the rank order of the individual States, except for the interchange of positions between South Dakota and Louisiana and North Carolina and Kentucky. At the other extreme of the array, the States with the highest median family incomes (Q_1 States) are identical except that Utah replaces Michigan when the States are ranked by percent of low-income families.

Among the Q_5 States, the proportion of families with low incomes in 1959 extended from a low of 33.5 percent in South Dakota to a high of 51.6 percent in Mississippi. As shown in Table 20 there were only 56,000 low-income families in the former State as against 259,000 in the latter, partly as a result of the higher poverty-risk in Mississippi and partly as a result of the much larger number of families residing in Mississippi at the time of the 1960 Census of Population. With the chances of low income roughly 2 in 5, North Carolina had the largest number of families (406,000) with incomes under $3,000 in 1959 among the Q_5 States. The median family income of these States has been presented in Table 7.

Table 20
NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND THOSE WITH INCOMES UNDER $3,000 IN 1959, BY STATES WITH LOWEST MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1960

States With Lowest Median Family Incomes 1/	All Families (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000 Number (000)	 Percent of All Families
Mississippi	501	259	51.6
Arkansas	452	216	47.7
South Carolina	541	214	39.5
Alabama	791	309	39.1
Tennessee	894	342	38.3
North Carolina	1,092	406	37.2
Kentucky	753	286	38.0
Georgia	949	338	35.6
South Dakota	167	56	33.5
Louisiana	771	275	35.6

1/ Q_5 States according to median family income

Source: Appendix Table A

As compared with the national average of 21.4 percent, the proportion of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959 ranged from 14.2 to 33.1 percent among the four regions, from 13.6 to 40.7 percent among the nine divisions, and from 9.8 to 51.6 percent among the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The corresponding range was from 33.5 to 51.6 percent among the ten States with lowest median family incomes. Among the 620 Q_5 counties the spread in the proportion of low-income families was much wider, extending from 51.1 percent in Livingston County, Kentucky to 80.8 percent in Wolfe County, Kentucky.

Of the 45.1 million families enumerated in the United States in 1960, only 2.3 million or 5.1 percent were found in the Q_5 counties. By contrast, of the 9.6 million families with money incomes of less than $3,000 in 1959 in the nation, 1.4 million or 14.0 percent were found in the 620 Q_5 counties. Inasmuch as 1.4 million (59.0 percent) of the 2.3 million families enumerated in the Q_5 counties had incomes below $3,000, the average risk of low income for families living in these counties was three chances in five. Conversely, their chances of having an income above the $3,000 poverty-line were only two in five in 1959.

The small-scale, sparsely settled character of the Q_5 counties is partly reflected in the fact that more than half (330 or 53.2 percent) had fewer than 2,000 families with 1959 incomes below $3,000. Table 21 also shows a substantial number of counties with from 2,000 to 4,000 low-income families (231 or 37.3 percent) as compared with relatively few counties with larger numbers.

Table 21

DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES IN 1959 UNDER $3,000: 1960

Families	Q_5 Counties	
	Number	Percent
Under 1,000	103	16.6
1,000 - 1,999	227	36.6
2,000 - 2,999	156	25.2
3,000 - 3,999	75	12.1
4,000 - 4,999	27	4.4
5,000 - 5,999	9	1.4
6,000 - 6,999	10	1.6
7,000 and Over	10	1.6
Data not Available	3	0.5
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

Table 22
DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES IN 1959 UNDER $3,000: 1960

Percent of Families	Q_5 Counties Number	Q_5 Counties Percent
80 - 84.9	3	0.5
75 - 79.9	12	1.9
70 - 74.9	38	6.1
65 - 69.9	81	13.1
60 - 64.9	152	24.5
55 - 59.9	169	27.3
50 - 54.9	162	26.1
Not reported	3	0.5
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

Inasmuch as median family income ranged from a low of $1,260 to a high of $2,917 among the 620 Q_5 counties, it is clear that the proportion of all families with money incomes of less than $3,000 in 1959 was bound to be 50 percent or higher in each of these counties. As shown in Table 22, in more than three-fourths (483 or 77.9 percent) of the Q_5 counties from 50 to 65 percent of the families had incomes below $3,000. Among the residual of 134 Q_5 counties (21.6 percent) the proportion of low-income families ranged from 65 to 80.8 percent. Relevant data were not available for three of the Q_5 counties.

The 483 fifth quintile counties with 50 to 65 percent of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959 were concentrated in 10 of the 26 States among which the Q_5 counties were distributed. Among the States listed in Table 23, it may be noted that Georgia had the largest number of Q_5 counties (54), while Missouri had the greatest proportion of Q_5 counties (97.4 percent) in this group.

A similar tabulation is presented in Table 24 for the 134 Q_5 counties with the highest proportions (65 percent or more) of low-income families. Mississippi and Kentucky lead the list with 24 and 23 counties respectively, followed by Georgia with 21, Tennessee with 16 and Arkansas with 14. Among these States, the percentage of Q_5 counties ranged from 27.4 in Arkansas to 39.0 percent in Kentucky.

Table 23

RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF Q_5 COUNTIES WITH 50 TO 65 PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES IN 1959 UNDER $3,000: 1960

State	Total	% of Q_5 Counties	50%-54.9%	55%-59.9%	60%-64.9%
Georgia	54	72.0	11	20	23
Texas	47	85.5	17	20	10
North Carolina	38	90.5	11	14	13
Tennessee	38	70.4	12	10	16
Mississippi	38	61.3	8	8	22
Missouri	37	97.4	16	8	13
Arkansas	37	72.5	9	18	10
Kentucky	36	61.0	13	10	13
Alabama	27	77.1	13	9	5
Louisiana	25	89.3	9	7	9
All Other	106	88.3	43	45	18
Total	483	77.9	162	169	152

Source: Appendix Table B

Table 24

RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF Q_5 COUNTIES WITH 65 PERCENT OR MORE OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES IN 1959 UNDER $3,000: 1960

State	Total	% of Q_5 Counties	65%-69.9%	70%-74.9%	75% & Over
Mississippi	24	38.7	11	10	3
Kentucky	23	39.0	7	10	6
Georgia	21	28.0	17	4	0
Tennessee	16	29.6	10	3	3
Arkansas	14	27.4	10	2	2
All Other	36	13.2	26	9	1
Total	134	21.6	81	38	15

Source: Appendix Table B

Of approximately 66,400 families enumerated in the 22 counties with the country's lowest median family incomes, about 49,200 families or 74.1 percent had money incomes below $3,000 in 1959. The proportion was under 70 percent in only one of these counties, from 70 to 80 percent in 18, and somewhat higher in the three remaining lowest-income counties. The specific data are listed by county in Table 25.

Table 25
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES IN 1959 UNDER $3,000, FOR COUNTIES WITH MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES IN 1959 UNDER $1,600: 1960

(Counties ranked from lowest to highest income as in Table 13)

County	State	Number (000)	Percent of All Families
Tunica	Mississippi	2.7	77.8
Owsley	Kentucky	1.0	80.5
Fayette	Tennessee	3.8	75.3
Lowndes	Alabama	2.2	72.1
Jefferson	Mississippi	1.6	74.0
Greene	Alabama	2.1	74.0
Breathitt	Kentucky	2.5	76.0
Hancock	Tennessee	1.4	78.0
Greene	North Carolina	2.5	70.3
Holmes	Mississippi	4.3	72.0
Wolfe	Kentucky	1.1	80.8
Wade Hampton	Alaska	0.4	80.7
Issaquena	Mississippi	0.6	77.2
Carroll	Mississippi	1.8	75.2
Magoffin	Kentucky	1.9	75.9
Kemper	Mississippi	2.0	73.6
Quitman	Mississippi	3.1	72.3
Wilcox	Alabama	2.7	74.1
Bullock	Alabama	1.9	69.4
Sumter	Alabama	3.0	72.3
Humphreys	Mississippi	2.8	71.5
Tallahatchie	Mississippi	3.8	74.4
22 County Total		49.2	74.1

Source: Appendix Table B

Related Characteristics

The wide range in median family income and in the percentage of families with incomes below $3,000 in 1959 among the various geographic units reflects the functioning of the American economy and is related, often in complex ways, to a great variety of social and economic characteristics. The complexities between measures of family income and other factors inhere partly in the nature of the measures themselves and partly in the network of relationships among such factors as age, sex, area of residence, type of economic activity and the size, distribution and growth of the population. Migration, family size, educational attainment, rate of unemployment, and volume of public assistance are some of the other factors that enter into the nexus of relationships with family income.

In this largely cross-sectional study focused on the years 1959-60 it is possible to deal only with a few of the factors related to the distribution of family incomes. Briefly treated here with special reference to the 620 fifth-quintile counties are the following: (1) population size and number of families, (2) percent of the population classified as rural, (3) percent of the population classified as nonwhite, (4) educational attainment of the adult population (25 years old and over), (5) percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, (6) ratio of population in dependent ages (under age 18 and 65 years and over) to the population in the nondependent age group (18-64) and (7) the AFDC recipient rate (per 1,000 children under age 18).

Population and Families. The ten Q_5 States as ranked by median family income had a population of 28.7 million or 16.0 percent of the total population of the United States in 1960. The character of the Q_5 States is indicated by the fact that they had only 11.1 percent of the country's urban population and 27.3 percent of the rural population--25.5 percent of the rural nonfarm population and nearly one-third (32.9 percent) of the country's farm population. Moreover, these Q_5 States had approximately 35.6 percent of the nonwhite population--24.5 percent of the urban nonwhites and 64.6 percent of the rural nonwhites--58.4 percent of the rural nonfarm nonwhites and 80.4 percent of the farm nonwhites.

The 620 Q_5 counties are comparatively small both in terms of population size and in number of families. While these counties by definition comprised 20 percent of the counties in the United States, their aggregate population of approximately 9.7 million represented only 5.4 percent of the total number of inhabitants enumerated in 1960.

The population of individual Q_5 counties exhibited a wide range. Kalawao County, Hawaii, with 279 inhabitants and a size-rank of 3,130 among the counties of the country, was at one extreme and Hidalgo County, Texas, with 180,904 inhabitants and population rank of 181, was at the other extreme. However, the data presented in Table 26 show that three-fourths of the Q_5 counties (470 or 75.8 percent) had populations of less than 20,000 and almost three-fifths of the counties (367 or 59.2 percent) had less than 15,000 inhabitants in 1960.

Table 26
DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES,
BY TOTAL POPULATION: 1960

Population (000)	Q_5 Counties Number	Q_5 Counties Percent
45 and Over	19	3.1
40 - 44.9	7	1.1
35 - 39.9	9	1.5
30 - 34.9	17	2.7
25 - 29.9	34	5.5
20 - 24.9	64	10.3
15 - 19.9	103	16.6
10 - 14.9	144	23.2
5 - 9.9	170	27.4
Under 5.0	53	8.6
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

There was virtually proportionate representation in the group of counties with populations of less than 5,000 in the sense that the 53 Q_5 counties comprised almost one-fifth (19.3 percent) of all U.S. counties in this size-class. On the other hand, Q_5 counties with populations between 5,000 and 25,000 were overrepresented since the Q_5 group formed approximately 30 percent of the total number of counties in this size-group as compared with the proportionate share of 20 percent. On the same basis, counties with populations of 25,000 or more were grossly underrepresented in the Q_5 group inasmuch as they comprised only 7.5 percent of all counties of the aforementioned size.

Detailed tabulations based on data presented in Appendix Table B show that the largest numbers of the overrepresented group of counties were located in Georgia (64), Mississippi (50), Kentucky (48), Texas (47), Tennessee (44) and Arkansas (43). This group included 19 of the 22 counties with the lowest median family incomes in the country.

More than half of the Q_5 counties of 25,000 or more were found in the States of North Carolina (14), Mississippi (11), Alabama (9), Kentucky (9) and South Carolina (8). With a population of 27,096 in 1960, Holmes County, Mississippi, was the only one of the 22 lowest-income counties in this group.

The two remaining lowest-income counties (Wade Hampton District, Alaska and Issaquena County, Mississippi) had populations of less than 5,000. Of the 53 Q_5 counties in this size-class, 11 were in Georgia, 7 in Texas, 6 in South Dakota, and the remainder was widely scattered among the 17 States.

The distribution of the fifth quintile counties by number of families given in Table 27 requires only brief attention because it largely parallels the distribution of the Q_5 counties by population size-groups. The great bulk of these counties (541 or 87.3 percent) had less than 6,000 families in 1960. Almost exactly three-fifths (374 counties or 60.3 percent) had from 1,000 to 4,000 families. Detailed tabulations by States reveal a pattern of distribution that virtually duplicates the one described with respect to population.

Table 27
DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES,
BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES: 1960

Families (000)	Q_5 Counties Number	Percent
9 and Over	28	4.5
8 - 8.9	9	1.4
7 - 7.9	14	2.3
6 - 6.9	28	4.5
5 - 5.9	53	8.6
4 - 4.9	81	13.1
3 - 3.9	106	17.1
2 - 2.9	147	23.7
1 - 1.9	121	19.5
Under 1	33	5.3
Total	620	100.0

Source: No. 3

Rural-Urban Residence. Of the total United States population in 1960, 69.9 percent was enumerated in urban areas and 30.1 percent in rural areas--22.6 percent in rural nonfarm areas and 7.5 percent on farms. In contrast, the more rural character of the Q_5 States is evidenced by the fact that only 48.5 percent of their population was urban, and 51.5 percent was rural--36.1 percent rural nonfarm and 15.4 percent farm. Louisiana had the least rural population with 36.7 percent of its inhabitants living in rural areas, while Mississippi was most rural with 62.3 percent of its population living in rural areas. Rural nonfarm population in the Q_5 States varied from 29.6 percent in Louisiana to 44.1 percent in South Carolina. South Dakota had the largest percentage of persons on farms (30.2 percent) compared with only 7.2 percent in Louisiana.

As might well be expected by persons familiar with social and economic conditions in the States with substantial numbers of low-income counties, the fifth quintile counties are not only comparatively small in population size but they are also predominantly inhabited by persons living in areas classified as rural. Moreover, with some notable exceptions, the Q_5 counties have a disproportionate share of nonwhite population.

The distribution of the 620 counties by percent of the population classified as rural in 1960 is summarized in Table 28. Of the total number, there

Table 28
DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS: 1960

Percent Rural	Q_5 Counties	
	Number	Percent
90 and Over	351	56.6
80 - 89.9	59	9.5
70 - 79.9	84	13.6
60 - 69.9	73	11.8
50 - 59.9	38	6.1
40 - 49.9	9	1.4
30 - 39.9	1	0.2
20 - 29.9	3	0.5
Under 20	2	0.3
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

were only five Q_5 counties (0.8 percent) that had a lower proportion of rural inhabitants than the national average of 30.1 percent. Altogether, there were only 15 Q_5 counties (2.4 percent, nine of them in the State of Texas) with less than half of their populations classified as rural.

In more than four-fifths (567 or 91.5 percent) of the 620 low-income counties at least 60 percent of the inhabitants were enumerated as living in rural territory in 1960. The range was from 60 to 100 percent rural for 223 Q_5 counties (36.0 percent) and apparently 100 percent rural in well over half of the Q_5 counties (344 or 55.5 percent).

Table 29 shows that the largest numbers of Q_5 counties (26-45) with at least nine-tenths of the population in rural areas were found in Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina and Missouri. Substantial numbers (21-26) with 60-89.9 percent rural status were located in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas. Most of the States listed in Table 29 had only one or two Q_5 counties with less than 60 percent of the inhabitants

Table 29
NUMBER OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY PERCENT OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, BY STATES: 1960

State	Total	90% & Over	60%-89.9%	Under 60%
Georgia	75	45	24	6
Mississippi	62	29	26	7
Kentucky	59	43	14	2
Texas	55	19	21	15
Tennessee	54	31	21	2
Arkansas	51	22	23	6
North Carolina	42	28	13	1
Missouri	38	26	11	1
Alabama	35	9	24	2
Louisiana	28	10	15	3
Virginia	18	17	0	1
Oklahoma	18	8	8	2
All Others	85	64	16	5
Total	620	351	216	53

Source: Appendix Table B

classified as rural residents; the exceptions were Texas (15 counties), Mississippi (7), Georgia (6), Arkansas (6), Louisiana (3) and Florida (3).

White-Nonwhite Population. The small-scale, rural character of the 620 low-income counties in combination with the fact that the great majority (540 or 87.1 percent) of these counties were located in the South suggests that the proportion of the population classified as nonwhite in the Q_5 counties would be substantial. For, as compared with the national average of 11.4 percent, nonwhite persons made up 20.9 percent of the total population of the South, where considerably more than half (56.1 percent) of the country's nonwhite population resided at the time of the 1960 Census.

Table 30 shows that the proportion of nonwhites varied widely among the Southern States--from 4.9 in West Virginia to 42.3 percent in Mississippi. These proportions were above the already noted average for the South in seven States: Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi. In 10 of the 12 States with Q_5 counties outside the South, the percentage of total population which was nonwhite was below the national average. The exceptions were Alaska with 22.8 percent nonwhite and Hawaii with 68.0 percent.

In slightly more than one-fifth (131 or 21.1 percent) of the 620 Q_5 counties the nonwhite population was in the majority. This includes 25 counties (4.0 percent) where nonwhite persons comprised 70 or more percent of the total population in 1960.

At the same time there were almost twice as many Q_5 counties (252 or 40.6 percent) where the nonwhite population represented less than 10 percent of the total number of inhabitants or relatively fewer than in the country as a whole. Since the proportion of nonwhites was below 20 percent in 301 Q_5 counties (48.5 percent) it appears that there were relatively fewer nonwhites in about one-half of the Q_5 counties than in the entire region of the South.

Altogether, there were 188 low-income counties (30.3 percent) with 20-49.9 percent of the total population reported as nonwhite. The constituent subgroups included 53 Q_5 counties (8.5 percent) with 20-29.9 percent of the population nonwhite, 71 counties (11.5 percent) with between 30 and 39.9 percent nonwhite, and 64 counties (10.3 percent) in the 40-49.9 percent range.

The relative white-nonwhite composition of the Q_5 county populations varied considerably within and between States. In the States of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi and in lesser degree in Florida and Louisiana the distribution of the low-income counties was both wide and yet reasonably even over the percentage intervals--a fact that is partly concealed by the "60 percent-and-over" group in Table 30. The distribution of counties was skewed toward the higher

Table 30

NUMBER OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY PERCENT OF NONWHITE POPULATION, BY STATES: 1960

Area	Percent Nonwhite Population In State	Number of Q_5 Counties							
			Percent Nonwhite Population						
		Total	0%-9.9%	10%-19.9%	20%-29.9%	30%-39.9%	40%-49.9%	50%-59.9%	Over 60%
United States	11.4	620	252	49	53	71	64	59	72
Region of the South	20.9	540	190	49	48	70	62	57	64
Alabama	30.1	35	6	4	2	3	7	3	10
Arkansas	21.9	51	28	2	4	7	5	4	1
Florida	17.9	13	1	3	3	2	2	2	0
Georgia	28.6	75	4	4	9	17	11	14	16
Kentucky	7.2	59	53	6	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	32.1	28	0	1	6	5	7	5	4
Mississippi	42.3	62	2	5	7	10	10	9	19
North Carolina	25.4	42	11	1	1	6	13	8	2
Oklahoma	9.5	18	6	7	4	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	34.9	17	0	0	0	1	2	6	8
Tennessee	16.5	54	40	6	3	3	0	0	2
Texas	12.6	55	22	9	8	13	1	2	0
Virginia	20.8	18	4	1	1	2	4	4	2
West Virginia	4.9	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Regions	9.0	80	62	0	5	1	2	2	8
Missouri	9.2	38	35	0	3	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	4.0	13	8	0	2	0	0	2	1
Other States	9.1	29	19	0	0	1	2	0	7

Source: No. 2c and Appendix Table B

percentages of nonwhites in South Carolina and toward the lower percentages in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas and West Virginia. In North Carolina, the distribution was high at the low extreme (11 counties under 10 percent nonwhite) and then tended to follow a bell-shaped curve (with 13 counties in the 40-49.9 percent interval).

Among the 72 Q_5 counties with three-fifths or more of the population classified as nonwhite in 1960, 64 were in the South with the largest numbers in Mississippi (19), Georgia (16), Alabama (10), and South Carolina (8). On the other hand, among the 252 counties with less than one-tenth of the population in the nonwhite group 190 were in Southern States, chiefly Kentucky (53), Tennessee (40), Arkansas (28), Texas (22) and West Virginia (13).

Among the 22 lowest-income counties in the country the nonwhite component of the population ranged from practically zero in Wolfe County, Kentucky, to 94.5 percent in Wade Hampton Election District in Alaska. In a majority of the 22 counties, however, the nonwhite proportion was between 60 and 79.9 percent.

Educational Attainment of Adults. In 1960 the median number of school years completed by the adult population (age 25 and over) was 10.6 for the

Table 31
DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE ADULT POPULATION, 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1960

Median School Years Completed	Q_5 Counties Number	Q_5 Counties Percent
Under 5.0	9	1.4
5.0 - 5.4	6	1.0
5.5 - 5.9	4	0.6
6.0 - 6.4	8	1.3
6.5 - 6.9	27	4.4
7.0 - 7.4	68	11.0
7.5 - 7.9	140	22.6
8.0 - 8.4	193	31.1
8.5 - 8.9	137	22.1
9.0 - 9.4	15	2.4
9.5 and Over	13	2.1
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

country as a whole and exactly one year less (9.6 years) for the South. In nine of the ten lowest-income (Q_5) States this measure of educational attainment ranged from 8.7 years (Kentucky and South Carolina) to 9.1 years (Alabama). In the tenth Q_5 State (South Dakota), the median school years completed of adults was 10.4 years or only slightly below the national average.

Among the 620 Q_5 counties, median educational attainment extended from a low of 2.1 years in Wade Hampton Election District in Alaska to a high of 11.5 years in Ringgold County, Iowa. However, the bulk of the Q_5 counties (538 counties or 86.8 percent) were within a two-year range extending from 7.0 years to 8.9 years. Table 31 gives the entire distribution.

The 54 counties (8.7 percent) with adult educational attainment of less than seven years were located in Texas (12), Georgia (8), Louisiana (8), Mississippi (7), Alaska (5), Tennessee (4), Alabama (4), Kentucky (3), and one each in Arizona, Arkansas and South Carolina. At the other extreme, the 28 counties with educational attainment of nine or more years were found in Texas (7), Missouri (5), Mississippi (5), Nebraska (4), South Dakota (3), Arkansas (2) and Iowa (2).

Civilian Unemployment Rate. The unemployment rate of the civilian labor force at the time of the 1960 Census was 5.1 percent for the United States and negligibly close to that level (5.0 percent) for the South. Among the ten lowest-income States, the rate of unemployment extended from a low of 4.1 percent in South Carolina and South Dakota to a high of 6.1 percent in Louisiana. Arkansas and Kentucky were near the top with the unemployed comprising 6.0 percent of the civilian labor force. Average rates of unemployment were recorded in Tennessee (5.2 percent) and Mississippi (5.4 percent). Unemployment was considerably above average in Alabama (5.7 percent) and substantially below average (4.5 percent) in both Georgia and North Carolina.

The distribution of the Q_5 counties by rate of unemployment in 1960 is given in Table 32. Civilian unemployment ranged from zero in Kalawao County, Hawaii and Kenedy County, Texas to a peak rate of 25.2 percent in Upper Yukon Election District, Alaska, but nearly four-fifths of the Q_5 counties (491 or 79.2 percent) were concentrated in the intervals extending from 2.0 to 7.9 percent. However, there were considerably more counties with rates of unemployment of 5.0 percent and above (353 or 57.0 percent) than counties with rates below this level (267 or 43.0 percent).

The 73 counties (11.7 percent) with unemployed persons comprising less than 3.0 percent of the civilian labor force were chiefly in Georgia (14), Missouri (10), Texas (10), Florida (6), South Dakota (5), Nebraska (4) and Tennessee (4). Of the 109 counties (17.6 percent) with 8.0 or more percent unemployed, the largest numbers were in the States of Kentucky (24), Tennessee

Table 32
DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED: 1960

Percent Unemployed	Q5 Counties	
	Number	Percent
10 and Over	53	8.5
9 - 9.9	19	3.1
8 - 8.9	37	6.0
7 - 7.9	48	7.7
6 - 6.9	84	13.6
5 - 5.9	112	18.1
4 - 4.9	114	18.4
3 - 3.9	80	12.9
2 - 2.9	53	8.5
1 - 1.9	17	2.7
Under 1	3	0.5
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

(17), Arkansas (12), West Virginia (10) and 5 counties each in Alaska, North Carolina, Oklahoma and South Dakota.

The unemployment figures do not take into account persons who might well enter the labor market if more job opportunities were available. Moreover, the incidence of underemployment among those who do have jobs is of considerable importance, particularly in rural areas with obsolescent economies.

Dependent-Age Ratio. Another measure of significance in relation to the low-income States and counties is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (under 18 and 65 and over) for each 100 persons in the so-called nondependent ages (18-64). In 1960 there were 81.8 persons of dependent age per 100 persons of nondependent age in the United States. This compares with a dependent-age ratio of 85.5 for the region of the South.

Among the ten low-income (Q_5) States, the dependent-age ratio varied from a low of 83.5 in Tennessee to a high of 101.0 in Mississippi. There was only one other ratio (84.5 for North Carolina) below the average for the South as a whole. In ascending order, the remaining Q_5 State ratios were 86.2 for

Georgia, 89.2 for Kentucky, 90.5 for Alabama, 91.6 for Louisiana, 92.3 for South Carolina, 93.4 for Arkansas, and 96.1 for South Dakota.

For present purposes, the dependent-age ratios were computed on the basis of readily available percentage distributions of the various population totals among the age groups. The results of these computations for the 620 Q_5 counties are summarized in Table 33.

Table 33
DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY DEPENDENT-AGE RATIO: 1960

Dependent-Age Ratio	Q_5 Counties	
	Number	Percent
140 - 149.9	3	0.5
130 - 139.9	17	2.7
120 - 129.9	42	6.8
110 - 119.9	108	17.4
100 - 109.9	185	29.8
90 - 99.9	182	29.4
80 - 89.9	70	11.3
70 - 79.9	7	1.1
Under 70	6	1.0
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

Among low-income counties with dependent-age ratios well above the national average of 81.8 were 475 counties (76.6 percent) concentrated in the three intervals extending from 90 to 120 persons in the dependent ages per 100 persons of nondependent age. Well over half of the Q_5 counties (352 or 56.8 percent) had a larger population in the dependent age groups (under 18 and 65 and over) than in the group 18-64 years of age. There were three counties with virtually an equal number of persons in the dependent and nondependent ages, namely, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, Billings County, North Dakota, and Crockett County, Tennessee.

At the low end of the distribution with a dependent-age ratio below 70.0 there were only 13 counties. These were located in Louisiana (3), Texas (3), Tennessee (2) and one each in Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia and Hawaii. With 91.8 percent of 279 inhabitants in the 18-64 age group, 8.2 percent 65 years old and over, and no children under age 18, Kalawao County, Hawaii had the lowest dependent-age ratio (0.8) among the Q_5 counties.

At the high end of the distribution with a ratio of 120 or more of dependent age were 62 counties (exactly 10 percent) spread among 15 States. There were 17 such counties in Mississippi, 8 in Georgia, 7 in Kentucky, 6 each in Alabama and South Carolina, 3 each in Alaska, Louisiana, and New Mexico and fewer in other States. The highest dependent-age ratio (145.1) was recorded in Wilcox County, Alabama. In this county, 49.0 percent of the 18,739 inhabitants in 1960 were under age 18 and an additional 10.2 percent 65 years old and over as against only 40.8 percent in the 18-64 age group.

AFDC Recipient Rate. Inasmuch as the high dependent-age ratios in low-income States and counties as a rule indicate large proportions of children under 18 years of age that must be supported, it is of interest to inquire to what extent these children were receiving public assistance in the form of Aid to Families with Dependent Children in 1960. The national and State AFDC rates used here are as of March 1960 and the county rates are as of June 1960.

The AFDC recipient rate, defined as number of children (under age 18) aided under the program per 1,000 children under 18 years of age, was 33 (equivalent to 3.3 percent). These rates are not available for the regions and divisions.

Among the low-income (Q_5) States, the AFDC recipient rate ranged from 30 in Georgia and South Carolina to 66 in Mississippi. The rates for South Dakota (31) and Arkansas (34) were near the low end of the scale and that for Louisiana (61) was near the top. In between, the State AFDC rates were clustered closely together: 46 for North Carolina, 47 for Tennessee, 48 for Kentucky and 52 for Alabama.

Among the Q_5 counties, the number of children receiving aid under the AFDC program per 1,000 children under age 18 varied from zero in three Texas counties (Kenedy, King, and Somervell) to 258 in Summers County, West Virginia. As indicated in Table 34, excluding six counties for which information was not reported, more than three-fourths of the counties (485 or 78.2 percent) were concentrated in bell-shaped fashion in the AFDC recipient-rate intervals below 100, while one-fifth of the Q_5 counties (129 or 20.8 percent) were spread over the higher intervals.

Approximately three-fourths of the low-income counties were reported as having AFDC rates in excess of the national average of 33. Of the 75 counties with rates under 20, the largest numbers were in Texas (15), Georgia (13), Arkansas (12), Virginia (11), and South Dakota (8). The 129 counties with 100 or more children aided per 1,000 children under age 18 were located chiefly in the States of Kentucky (17), Missouri (16), Mississippi (15), Oklahoma (15), Louisiana (14), West Virginia (11), and Tennessee (9). Various cross-classifications are possible on the basis of the details presented in Appendix Table B.

Table 34

DISTRIBUTION OF Q_5 COUNTIES, BY AFDC RECIPIENT RATE: JUNE 1960

AFDC Recipient Rate	Q_5 Counties	
	Number	Percent
140 and Over	38	6.1
120 - 139.9	37	6.0
100 - 119.9	54	8.7
80 - 99.9	70	11.3
60 - 79.9	108	17.4
40 - 59.9	125	20.2
20 - 39.9	107	17.2
Under 20	75	12.1
Not Reported	6	1.0
Total	620	100.0

Source: Appendix Table B

TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

The median income of American families increased at about the same rate as both gross national product and personal income between 1949 and 1959.

The 1959 median income of families enumerated in 1960 was $5,660 as compared with the 1949 median of about $3,073 for families enumerated in 1950. Inasmuch as consumer prices rose by somewhat over 22 percent between 1949 and 1959, the 84 percent rise in median family income in current dollars amounted to a gain of about 50 percent in actual purchasing power over the decade. The increase averaged about 6.3 percent a year in current dollars and approximately 4.2 percent a year in constant dollars.

Insofar as the 1949-59 trends continue into the succeeding decade, the median income in 1969 of families enumerated in 1970 would reach $8,510 in constant (1959) dollars. On the same basis, the median income of families residing in the South in 1970 would reach about $7,240 or within 15 percent of the national average as compared with a lag of 21 percent in 1959. In this connection special programs of economic rehabilitation may well keep the South moving forward faster than any other region of the country.

Insofar as the 1949-59 performance may be taken as an indication of subsequent developments, the outlook for the nine Southern Q_5 States is definitely encouraging. For the tenth Q_5 State, South Dakota, which registered the lowest State gain in median family income over the decade, the outlook is most discouraging.

On the same basis, the outlook appears promising for approximately two-thirds of the 620 Q_5 counties. While the median income of families residing in these counties was comparatively low and the chances of incomes below $3,000 were comparatively high, the gains registered over the ten year period generally ranged well above the nationwide average. This is the group of counties that contributed much to the impressive advance made by the South as a whole over the intercensal decade.

Consistent with overall increases in production and consumption, median family income has continued to advance steadily since 1959 in the nation as a whole. The chances are, however, that on the average the 128 Q_5 counties with the worst improvement records (with decreases or real gains of less than 40 percent) between 1949 and 1959 are continuing to lose ground in comparison with the nationwide trend. Reflecting various degrees of economic stagnation, this group includes 51 counties with 1949-59 gains in median family income of less than 25 percent (as compared with the national average of 50 percent) and 13 counties with actual losses on record over the decade.

Altogether, the 128 lagging counties had a total of 473,000 families in 1960 and 281,000 families (59.5 percent) with 1959 incomes below $3,000. Of the 128 Q_5 counties, 34 are located in the State of Texas, 21 in Kentucky, 13 in North Carolina, 12 in South Dakota, 8 in Tennessee and 6 in North Dakota. In addition, there are 5 each in Louisiana and Missouri, 4 each in Nebraska, Virginia and West Virginia, 2 each in Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa and South Carolina and one each in Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

Appendix Table A

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959 AND 1949, AND LOW-INCOME FAMILIES IN 1960, BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND STATES

Area	Median Income of All Families: Current Dollars: 1959: Median	Current Dollars: 1959: Rank	Current Dollars: 1949	Index (US=100): 1959	Index (US=100): 1949	Percent Increase 1949-59: Current Dollars	Percent Increase 1949-59: Constant (1959) Dollars	Number of Families in 1960: All Families (000)	Families With 1959 Incomes Under $3,000: Number (000)	Percent of Total: Percent	Percent of Total: Rank	Percent of Total: Index (US=100)
United States	$5,660	-	$3,073 1/	100.0	100.0 1/	84.2 1/	50.5 1/	45,128	9,650	21.4	-	100.0
Northeast	6,191	-	3,365	109.4	109.5	84.0	50.3	11,474	1,630	14.2	-	66.4
New England	6,128	-	3,246	108.3	105.6	88.8	54.2	2,654	352	13.6	-	63.6
Maine	4,873	36	2,616	86.1	85.1	86.3	52.2	240	55	22.8	22	106.5
New Hampshire	5,636	23	2,875	99.6	93.6	95.0	60.1	153	23	15.3	40	71.5
Vermont	4,890	34	2,595	86.4	84.4	88.4	53.9	94	22	23.1	21	114.0
Massachusetts	6,272	10	3,399	110.8	110.6	84.5	50.7	1,292	160	12.4	48	57.9
Rhode Island	5,589	24	3,136	98.7	102.1	78.2	45.6	220	37	16.8	33	78.5
Connecticut	6,837	2	3,609	121.7	117.4	90.8	55.9	654	64	9.8	51	45.8
Middle Atlantic	6,211	-	3,402	109.7	110.7	82.6	49.2	8,820	1,269	14.4	-	67.3
New York	6,371	7	3,559	112.6	115.8	79.0	46.2	4,336	600	13.8	46	64.5
New Jersey	6,786	3	3,720	119.9	121.1	82.4	49.0	1,581	180	11.4	50	53.3
Pennsylvania	5,719	22	3,214	101.0	104.6	77.9	45.3	2,903	488	16.8	34	78.5
North Central	5,892	-	3,277	104.1	106.6	79.8	46.9	13,119	2,451	18.7	-	87.4
East North Central	6,215	-	3,428	109.8	111.6	81.3	48.1	9,186	1,466	16.0	-	74.8
Ohio	6,171	14	3,412	109.0	110.0	80.9	47.8	2,465	386	15.7	38	73.4
Indiana	5,798	20	3,223	102.4	104.9	79.9	47.0	1,198	215	17.9	29	83.6
Illinois	6,566	6	3,667	116.0	119.3	79.1	46.3	2,592	389	15.0	42	70.1
Michigan	6,256	11	3,588	110.5	116.8	74.4	42.5	1,944	305	15.7	37	73.4
Wisconsin	5,926	16	3,284	104.7	106.9	80.4	47.4	987	172	17.4	30	81.3
West North Central	5,154	-	2,900	91.1	94.4	77.7	45.2	3,933	985	25.1	-	116.8
Minnesota	5,573	25	3,184	98.5	103.6	75.0	43.0	837	179	21.4	24	100.0
Iowa	5,069	32	3,079	89.6	100.2	64.6	34.5	712	180	25.3	19	118.2
Missouri	5,127	31	2,647	90.6	86.1	93.7	58.3	1,133	305	27.0	17	126.2
North Dakota	4,530	41	2,939	80.0	95.6	54.1	25.9	150	43	28.8	13	134.6
South Dakota	4,251	43	2,787	75.1	90.7	52.5	24.6	167	56	33.5	10	156.5
Nebraska	4,862	37	2,829	85.9	92.1	71.9	40.4	366	95	26.1	18	122.0
Kansas	5,295	29	2,834	93.6	92.2	86.8	52.6	569	127	22.3	23	104.2
South	4,465	-	2,248	78.9	73.2	98.6	62.2	13,512	4,471	33.0	-	154.7
South Atlantic	4,713	-	2,413	83.3	78.5	95.3	59.5	6,345	1,907	30.1	-	140.7
Delaware	6,197	13	3,193	109.5	103.9	94.1	58.6	112	18	16.0	36	74.8
Maryland	6,309	9	3,307	111.5	107.6	90.8	55.9	763	116	15.2	41	71.0
District of Columbia	5,993	15	3,832	105.9	124.7	56.4	27.8	174	30	17.3	31	80.8
Virginia	4,964	33	2,644	87.7	86.0	87.7	53.3	955	266	27.9	16	130.4

Appendix Table A

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1959 AND 1949, AND LOW-INCOME FAMILIES IN 1960, BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND STATES (cont'd)

Area	Median Income of All Families							Number of Families in 1960				
	Current Dollars			Index (US=100)		Percent Increase 1949-59		All Families (000)	Families With 1959 Incomes Under $3,000			
	1959								Number (000)	Percent of Total		
	Median	Rank	1949	1959	1949	Current Dollars	Constant (1959) Dollars			Percent	Rank	Index (US=100)
South Atlantic (cont'd)												
West Virginia	$4,572	40	$2,597	80.8	84.5	76.0	43.8	462	151	32.6	11	152.3
North Carolina	3,956	46	2,141	69.9	69.7	84.8	51.0	1,092	406	37.2	7	173.8
South Carolina	3,821	49	1,924	67.5	62.6	98.6	62.3	541	214	39.5	3	184.6
Georgia	4,208	4[illegible]	1,902	74.3	61.9	121.2	80.7	949	338	35.6	9	166.4
Florida	4,722	38	2,429	83.4	79.0	94.4	58.8	1,297	368	28.4	15	132.7
East South Central	3,793	-	1,793	67.0	58.3	111.5	72.8	2,938	1,196	40.7	-	190.2
Kentucky	4,051	45	2,037	71.6	66.3	98.9	62.5	753	286	38.0	6	177.6
Tennessee	3,949	47	1,984	69.8	64.6	99.0	62.6	894	342	38.3	5	179.0
Alabama	3,937	48	1,820	69.6	59.2	116.3	76.7	791	309	39.1	4	182.7
Mississippi	2,884	51	1,228	51.0	40.0	134.9	91.9	501	259	51.6	1	241.1
West South Central	4,548	-	2,358	80.4	76.7	92.9	57.6	4,229	1,368	32.4	-	150.9
Arkansas	3,184	50	1,547	56.3	50.3	105.8	68.1	452	216	47.7	2	222.9
Louisiana	4,272	42	2,140	75.5	69.6	99.6	63.1	771	275	35.6	8	166.4
Oklahoma	4,620	39	2,429	81.6	79.0	90.2	55.4	613	190	31.0	12	144.9
Texas	4,884	35	2,716	86.3	88.4	79.8	46.9	2,393	698	28.8	14	134.6
West	6,348	-	3,432 1/	112.2	111.7 1/	85.0 1/	51.1 1/	7,024	1,098	15.7	-	72.9
Mountain	5,660	-	3,101	100.0	100.9	82.5	49.1	1,670	323	19.3	-	90.2
Montana	5,403	27	3,292	95.5	107.1	64.1	34.1	166	33	20.2	27	94.4
Idaho	5,259	30	3,054	92.9	99.4	72.2	40.7	166	35	20.8	26	97.2
Wyoming	5,877	19	3,523	103.8	114.6	66.8	36.3	84	14	16.5	35	77.1
Colorado	5,780	21	3,079	102.1	100.2	87.7	53.3	439	80	18.3	28	85.5
New Mexico	5,371	28	2,695	94.9	87.7	99.3	62.8	223	54	24.4	24	114.0
Arizona	5,568	26	2,861	98.4	93.1	94.6	59.0	312	66	21.3	25	99.5
Utah	5,899	17	3,297	104.2	107.3	78.9	46.2	209	31	14.7	43	68.7
Nevada	6,736	4	3,623	119.0	117.9	85.9	51.9	72	9	12.4	49	57.9
Pacific	6,572	-	3,545 1/	116.1	115.4 1/	85.4 1/	51.5 1/	5,354	775	14.5	-	67.8
Washington	6,225	12	3,523	110.0	114.6	76.7	44.4	725	111	15.3	39	71.5
Oregon	5,892	18	3,403	104.1	110.7	73.1	41.4	460	78	17.0	32	79.4
California	6,726	5	3,603	118.8	117.2	86.7	52.5	3,992	563	14.1	45	65.9
Alaska	7,326	1	n.a.	129.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47	7	14.5	44	67.8
Hawaii	6,366	8	3,568	112.5	116.1	78.4	45.8	131	17	13.0	47	60.7

1/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

Source: No. 1, 2d, 2e, 2g

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS, BY STATES WITH Q5 COUNTIES AND Q5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS

State and Q5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
United States	$5,660	50	9,650.2	21.4	179,325.7	30.1	11.4	10.6	5.1	81.8	33
Alabama	3,937	77	308.9	39.1	3,266.7	45.0	30.1	9.1	5.7	90.5	52
Barbour	2,174	68	3.5	62.1	24.7	66.2	52.0	7.5	5.4	110.1	127
Bibb	2,753	79	1.8	54.4	14.4	100.0	30.8	7.9	5.5	104.1	99
Bullock	1,557	99	1.9	69.4	13.5	72.5	71.9	7.0	4.4	132.6	63
Butler	2,392	57	3.4	59.1	24.6	71.9	44.7	8.0	7.5	111.9	93
Chilton	2,853	100	3.4	52.6	25.7	77.9	15.9	8.2	5.6	94.6	47
Choctaw	2,397	126	2.4	59.9	17.9	100.0	49.6	7.8	7.7	110.3	102
Clarke	2,766	80	3.2	54.1	25.7	68.4	49.5	8.4	5.8	110.3	77
Clay	2,774	111	1.7	54.0	12.4	100.0	16.4	8.6	4.8	96.8	66
Cleburne	2,856	121	1.4	52.4	10.9	100.0	6.4	7.9	6.1	90.1	44
Conecuh	2,124	85	2.6	63.3	17.8	79.2	45.5	7.9	4.6	116.4	66
Crenshaw	1,914	69	2.6	69.5	14.9	100.0	31.1	7.7	4.5	100.2	114
Cullman	2,772	116	6.2	54.1	45.6	76.1	1.1	8.4	6.1	89.4	29
Dallas	2,846	93	6.4	52.0	56.7	49.9	57.7	8.8	5.7	111.0	89
De Kalb	2,565	100	6.3	57.0	41.4	83.0	2.0	8.3	3.8	87.6	58
Fayette	2,673	117	2.2	54.7	16.1	73.8	15.9	8.4	5.2	90.7	74
Franklin	2,904	73	3.0	51.4	22.0	69.9	5.6	8.5	6.5	88.7	65
Geneva	2,521	65	3.3	58.1	22.3	82.8	15.1	8.1	5.3	90.8	63
Greene	1,404	143	2.1	74.0	13.6	79.5	81.3	6.7	4.9	130.4	87
Hale	1,703	106	2.8	69.9	19.5	84.2	70.7	6.9	3.5	132.0	72
Henry	2,084	50	2.3	63.8	15.3	66.2	45.6	7.8	4.1	101.8	76
Jackson	2,773	110	4.9	53.4	36.7	74.5	6.1	7.9	5.9	94.6	74
Lawrence	2,376	91	3.3	58.3	24.5	100.0	22.3	7.7	6.7	103.7	103
Lowndes	1,367	125	2.2	72.1	15.4	100.0	80.7	6.5	5.1	143.9	60
Macon	2,428	103	3.0	55.9	26.7	86.7	83.5	8.4	4.6	92.3	17
Marengo	2,227	114	3.6	60.6	27.1	63.5	62.1	8.1	5.8	117.6	62
Marion	2,562	85	3.3	56.8	21.8	86.7	3.4	8.3	6.0	87.3	76
Monroe	2,481	79	3.0	57.9	22.4	83.8	50.7	8.0	4.3	114.3	45
Perry	1,675	55	2.5	69.2	17.4	78.1	65.8	7.4	6.8	119.3	66
Pickens	2,548	139	2.9	56.6	21.9	85.4	44.7	8.2	3.2	109.2	120
Pike	2,342	54	3.5	60.1	26.0	50.9	41.3	8.2	7.1	95.7	20
Randolph	2,819	78	2.7	52.7	19.5	72.9	25.5	8.2	2.6	91.2	31
Sumter	1,564	79	3.0	72.3	20.0	85.4	76.3	6.6	3.3	125.2	74
Washington	2,907	148	1.7	51.7	15.4	100.0	34.5	7.8	6.0	118.3	69
Wilcox	1,550	75	2.7	74.1	18.7	100.0	77.9	7.0	4.7	145.1	75
Winston	2,817	90	2.1	53.8	14.9	74.8	0.5	7.9	6.9	91.2	54

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS,
BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Alaska 3/	$7,305	n.a.	6.8	14.5	226.2	62.1	22.8	12.1	12.8	71.5	36
Bethel	1,745	n.a.	0.6	69.4	5.5	100.0	90.8	3.1	24.4	121.2	n.a.
Kobuk	2,339	n.a.	0.3	56.5	3.6	100.0	90.9	5.8	18.2	126.0	n.a.
Kuskokwim	2,692	n.a.	0.2	54.7	2.3	100.0	74.5	6.4	12.4	106.6	n.a.
Upper Yukon	2,529	n.a.	0.1	59.9	1.6	100.0	74.4	5.8	25.2	103.7	n.a.
Wade Hampton	1,469	n.a.	0.4	80.7	3.1	100.0	94.5	2.1	17.4	128.8	n.a.
Arizona	5,568	59	66.3	21.3	1,302.2	25.5	10.2	11.3	5.3	87.4	43
Apache	2,832	118	2.8	51.9	30.4	100.0	77.5	5.0	13.9	129.6	109
Arkansas	3,184	68	215.6	47.7	1,786.3	57.2	21.9	8.9	6.0	93.4	34
Baxter	2,800	34	1.5	53.2	9.9	100.0	2/	8.9	6.1	93.0	19
Boone	2,837	65	2.5	52.9	16.1	59.2	2/	9.0	3.7	86.9	37
Calhoun	2,394	66	0.9	62.6	6.0	100.0	35.2	8.6	5.6	101.8	55
Carroll	2,555	82	1.9	59.0	11.3	100.0	0.1	8.8	4.8	87.6	15
Chicot	2,0[illegible]3	132	2.8	64.7	19.0	46.0	56.9	7.7	11.3	115.5	58
Clay	2,633	67	3.2	56.2	21.3	86.9	2/	8.3	4.6	96.3	19
Cleburne	2,137	72	1.7	64.3	9.1	100.0	2/	8.5	8.0	87.3	47
Cleveland	2,363	65	1.1	61.5	6.9	100.0	24.6	8.7	6.4	101.2	15
Conway	2,751	103	2.1	53.1	15.4	61.1	22.2	8.8	8.6	100.8	97
Crittenden	2,506	124	5.7	56.7	47.6	59.3	59.1	7.4	6.7	118.8	10
Cross	2,480	65	2.7	58.4	19.6	74.8	30.2	8.0	6.9	113.7	13
Dallas	2,809	50	1.4	54.3	10.5	63.0	39.8	8.9	7.0	105.1	35
Desha	2,430	109	2.7	56.6	20.8	61.5	48.1	7.9	6.6	116.0	24
Drew	2,614	58	2.0	56.5	15.2	71.0	33.9	8.5	5.0	98.6	19
Franklin	2,611	74	1.6	55.9	10.2	100.0	1.2	8.7	11.4	96.1	53
Fulton	1,886	40	1.3	70.2	6.7	100.0	0.1	8.5	4.0	94.2	64
Greene	2,654	52	3.7	55.8	25.2	60.5	0.1	8.4	6.4	93.0	54
Hempstead	2,676	79	2.9	55.0	19.7	57.3	37.3	9.0	8.1	98.8	12
Independence	2,502	56	3.3	59.9	20.0	69.0	2.6	8.9	5.2	86.2	69
Izard	2,099	75	1.3	66.1	6.8	100.0	0.8	8.5	6.0	87.1	31
Johnson	2,484	54	2.1	60.3	12.4	68.4	2.1	8.7	9.0	92.7	53
Lafayette	2,245	63	1.6	60.5	11.0	76.5	45.1	8.4	8.0	107.5	46
Lawrence	2,255	44	2.8	62.3	17.3	79.5	0.9	9.3	6.4	95.7	48
Lee	1,710	42	3.2	71.8	21.0	75.6	61.1	6.9	4.9	127.8	18
Lincoln	1,911	178	1.9	64.5	14.4	100.0	48.6	8.0	6.1	91.2	17
Little River	2,725	114	1.3	54.0	9.2	70.4	31.3	8.6	5.8	105.8	39
Logan	2,376	56	2.6	61.9	16.0	64.3	2.1	8.7	5.6	89.2	75
Lonoke	2,708	66	3.3	54.3	24.6	88.3	23.9	8.5	3.6	106.8	17
Madison	1,928	63	1.7	68.8	9.1	100.0	0.1	8.3	3.1	98.6	47
Marion	2,260	42	1.2	68.5	6.0	100.0	2/	8.8	6.1	88.0	61

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS, BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Arkansas (cont'd)											
Mississippi	$2,725	54	8.7	54.1	70.2	61.5	29.7	8.0	9.0	104.1	33
Monroe	2,162	32	2.4	62.4	17.3	73.2	48.7	7.9	6.7	119.3	36
Montgomery	2,572	109	0.9	59.6	5.4	100.0	0.4	8.5	3.8	90.8	55
Nevada	2,538	63	1.6	58.5	10.7	67.0	36.0	8.8	8.0	96.1	32
Newton	1,666	51	1.2	76.7	6.0	100.0	0.1	8.3	2.2	102.4	87
Perry	2,217	75	0.8	66.0	4.9	50.0	3.2	8.5	3.4	104.5	74
Phillips	2,360	59	5.8	59.1	44.0	54.8	57.8	7.6	8.0	116.0	58
Pike	2,614	55	1.3	57.5	7.9	100.0	4.3	8.6	8.5	91.2	51
Poinsett	2,591	58	4.2	57.7	30.8	74.9	10.5	7.6	6.2	105.3	32
Polk	2,694	89	1.9	55.8	12.0	63.4	0.1	8.6	7.2	97.0	18
Prairie	2,853	75	1.4	52.3	10.5	100.0	18.5	8.5	6.0	99.0	57
Randolph	2,497	69	1.9	58.9	12.5	70.7	1.4	8.4	5.6	97.6	31
St. Francis	1,973	52	4.5	64.0	33.3	68.3	57.0	7.7	6.9	122.7	54
Scott	2,168	41	1.3	66.3	7.3	100.0	0.1	8.5	7.7	89.8	40
Searcy	2,066	74	1.5	69.8	8.1	100.0	2/	8.3	4.2	97.6	50
Sharp	1,902	56	1.2	67.7	6.3	100.0	2/	8.6	2.1	92.3	60
Stone	1,740	45	1.3	78.0	6.3	100.0	2/	8.3	4.9	96.6	71
Van Buren	1,968	81	1.4	68.6	7.2	100.0	1.3	8.5	7.0	94.9	53
White	2,893	87	4.5	51.8	32.7	77.8	3.9	8.8	8.8	86.2	25
Woodruff	1,902	53	2.2	66.6	14.0	100.0	41.2	8.0	4.3	116.9	54
Yell	2,600	81	1.9	58.2	11.9	100.0	3.6	8.7	5.2	88.5	29
Colorado	5,780	53	80.5	18.3	1,753.9	26.3	3.0	12.1	4.0	85.2	34
Costilla	2,375	56	0.6	62.8	4.2	100.0	2.0	7.6	10.1	129.9	78
Custer	2,875	18	0.2	54.1	1.3	100.0	2/	8.9	2.0	91.9	21
Florida	4,722	59	368.2	28.4	4,951.6	26.1	17.9	10.9	5.0	82.3	44
Calhoun	2,673	84	1.0	54.9	7.4	100.0	16.0	8.2	5.2	103.2	117
Franklin	2,699	44	0.9	56.7	6.6	52.9	21.2	8.6	9.0	99.0	43
Gadsden	2,866	71	4.0	52.5	42.0	55.8	59.4	7.5	2.7	94.0	54
Gilchrist	2,563	93	0.4	60.0	2.9	100.0	11.6	8.6	2.4	94.7	103
Hamilton	2,687	62	1.0	56.0	7.7	100.0	44.5	7.7	1.8	111.9	60
Holmes	2,137	77	1.9	66.4	10.8	100.0	4.2	8.0	6.2	96.8	114
Jackson	2,865	95	4.4	52.3	36.2	80.2	31.0	8.5	5.8	99.0	92
Jefferson	2,741	130	1.1	54.4	9.5	100.0	59.1	8.1	2.7	121.5	83
Levy	2,886	68	1.4	52.2	10.4	100.0	30.2	8.5	2.8	102.4	99
Madison	2,614	82	1.9	57.1	14.2	77.1	47.5	8.0	2.6	111.9	114
Suwannee	2,767	76	1.9	54.0	15.0	56.3	27.2	8.3	4.1	100.2	65
Wakulla	2,783	70	0.7	54.3	5.3	100.0	28.6	8.2	3.6	101.4	85
Washington	2,662	90	1.5	55.4	11.2	71.9	19.4	8.4	5.3	102.4	111

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS,
BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Georgia	$4,208	81	338.1	35.6	3,942.9	46.7	28.6	9.0	4.5	86.2	30
Appling	2,484	92	1.7	58.8	13.2	67.8	23.0	7.7	4.6	109.2	64
Atkinson	1,956	46	0.9	67.5	6.2	100.0	28.7	7.2	6.6	116.4	155
Bacon	2,696	87	1.1	55.6	8.4	57.9	13.0	7.6	3.4	100.4	84
Baker	1,660	53	0.7	74.1	4.5	100.0	58.9	6.8	2.6	124.7	32
Berrien	2,622	48	1.7	56.2	12.0	66.2	15.3	8.0	2.2	94.4	17
Brooks	2,053	48	2.2	64.0	15.3	66.8	48.8	7.8	4.0	113.0	26
Bryan	2,810	70	0.8	54.0	6.2	100.0	36.9	8.0	9.2	109.2	60
Burke	1,855	142	2.9	67.4	20.6	74.0	66.4	6.5	4.8	127.8	22
Calhoun	1,913	87	1.1	68.7	7.3	100.0	65.1	7.1	5.5	119.5	17
Candler	2,226	66	1.0	62.3	6.7	100.0	35.5	7.8	1.3	97.8	38
Clay	1,978	79	0.7	66.6	4.6	100.0	62.3	8.3	5.1	117.6	7
Clinch	2,490	39	0.9	61.7	6.5	59.8	38.0	7.2	5.8	103.2	66
Coffee	2,700	67	2.9	55.6	22.0	60.2	27.3	7.9	3.3	95.3	46
Cook	2,816	63	1.5	53.4	11.8	63.4	29.5	7.8	3.4	98.0	40
Crawford	2,355	72	0.8	60.8	5.8	100.0	57.8	7.2	2.1	111.6	20
Crisp	2,859	79	2.2	52.1	17.8	40.3	42.9	8.3	6.3	106.4	33
Dawson	2,267	194	0.6	64.7	3.6	100.0	2/	7.4	4.0	94.9	49
Dooly	1,942	109	1.7	65.1	11.5	100.0	52.5	7.9	4.7	117.4	36
Early	1,703	44	2.1	70.4	13.2	72.8	51.9	7.6	6.7	116.9	32
Echols	2,717	88	0.3	55.6	1.9	100.0	28.0	7.1	2.8	104.3	60
Emanuel	2,550	101	2.4	56.9	17.8	66.6	33.1	7.8	6.2	93.8	38
Evans	2,678	108	1.0	55.9	7.0	61.6	37.2	8.1	6.0	100.4	47
Franklin	2,917	143	1.7	51.4	13.3	100.0	11.6	8.5	6.5	90.1	57
Gilmer	2,341	67	1.4	62.8	8.9	100.0	0.1	7.2	3.8	91.6	56
Glascock	2,190	148	0.4	61.1	2.7	100.0	28.6	6.6	2.6	91.7	81
Grady	2,538	62	2.4	57.4	18.0	58.8	37.0	7.7	5.5	101.2	16
Greene	2,715	59	1.4	54.6	11.2	75.2	52.5	7.7	3.3	107.9	40
Hancock	2,146	134	1.3	67.2	10.0	100.0	74.8	6.9	4.2	126.2	15
Harris	2,843	81	1.4	52.8	11.2	94.8	54.7	7.7	4.4	109.2	33
Heard	2,623	121	0.7	56.4	5.3	100.0	23.0	8.1	3.0	99.0	43
Irwin	2,179	45	1.4	64.3	9.2	65.1	37.3	7.8	2.1	104.5	45
Jasper	2,498	84	0.8	60.0	6.1	100.0	53.8	7.7	3.0	109.9	16
Jefferson	2,282	97	2.3	60.8	17.5	100.0	56.6	7.5	7.0	113.2	52
Jenkins	2,410	108	1.3	60.1	9.1	60.3	49.7	7.1	3.7	108.3	19
Johnson	2,905	208	1.0	51.3	8.0	100.0	33.2	7.7	5.4	102.0	67
Lanier	2,480	67	0.7	57.4	5.1	100.0	30.3	7.6	2.6	101.2	45
Lee	2,434	149	0.8	57.9	6.2	100.0	62.7	7.0	3.6	126.2	5
Lincoln	2,505	70	0.7	58.2	5.9	100.0	49.0	8.4	8.9	109.0	23
Long	2,364	90	0.5	60.1	3.9	100.0	33.0	7.9	5.0	107.0	41
McIntosh	2,531	84	0.8	59.0	6.4	100.0	58.0	7.5	6.2	114.4	51

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS, BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Georgia (cont'd)											
Macon	$2,338	139	1.8	60.9	13.2	70.7	63.0	7.4	7.0	117.6	24
Madison	2,709	99	1.6	55.0	11.2	100.0	18.6	7.8	2.5	91.6	52
Marion	2,081	103	0.7	67.0	5.5	100.0	60.1	7.2	6.0	122.0	77
Meriwether	2,901	63	2.3	51.3	19.8	79.2	49.8	8.3	6.5	104.9	23
Miller	2,000	46	1.1	66.4	6.9	100.0	29.4	7.5	4.6	103.7	14
Mitchell	2,706	87	2.4	54.7	19.7	52.3	51.0	7.4	7.0	109.6	32
Montgomery	2,319	93	0.8	60.2	6.3	100.0	40.6	7.6	5.6	94.5	88
Morgan	2,677	101	1.3	55.2	10.3	74.0	47.9	7.8	4.6	112.3	37
Oglethorpe	2,494	104	1.1	58.7	7.9	100.0	44.9	7.7	2.0	107.0	34
Pierce	2,684	60	1.2	55.5	9.7	100.0	22.1	7.7	2.4	102.2	31
Pike	2,582	98	0.9	55.7	7.1	100.0	44.8	7.5	5.6	105.8	38
Quitman	2,000	56	0.4	70.0	2.4	100.0	64.1	6.8	4.3	129.1	104
Randolph	2,139	84	1.7	65.0	11.1	61.2	62.2	7.8	5.4	107.7	8
Schley	2,096	68	0.5	67.4	3.3	100.0	56.5	8.6	5.5	113.0	38
Screven	2,370	194	2.0	60.6	14.9	76.8	52.5	7.3	6.3	115.5	17
Seminole	1,993	27	1.0	65.6	6.8	61.5	38.4	7.4	3.9	104.5	23
Stewart	1,979	121	1.1	67.6	7.4	100.0	70.7	7.1	4.8	115.5	14
Talbot	2,288	103	1.0	64.6	7.1	100.0	69.8	6.8	5.5	117.6	39
Taliaferro	1,795	59	0.5	68.5	3.4	100.0	62.2	7.8	6.9	119.1	57
Tattnall	2,374	76	1.9	58.6	15.8	82.4	31.8	7.8	3.2	69.8	48
Taylor	1,987	81	1.1	60.1	8.3	100.0	48.3	7.4	2.7	111.4	21
Telfair	2,285	55	1.7	61.8	11.7	76.6	34.2	7.8	2.4	99.2	91
Terrell	2,057	83	1.8	63.3	12.7	60.2	64.4	7.7	5.7	120.3	15
Towns	2,292	190	0.7	63.7	4.5	100.0	2/	8.1	6.3	83.0	82
Treutlen	2,000	56	0.9	63.2	5.9	100.0	33.1	7.0	5.2	97.6	72
Turner	2,429	62	1.3	65.0	8.4	61.0	35.9	8.0	4.9	101.8	43
Twiggs	2,880	74	0.9	52.1	7.9	100.0	60.1	6.7	5.2	118.3	24
Union	1,885	77	1.1	67.1	6.5	100.0	2/	7.7	3.6	97.6	63
Warren	2,061	71	1.1	66.5	7.4	100.0	62.6	7.2	3.1	116.0	20
Washington	2,615	156	2.3	55.8	18.9	71.3	57.1	7.6	4.8	109.0	33
Webster	1,612	88	0.5	71.2	3.2	100.0	63.9	6.8	2.1	121.2	21
Wheeler	2,270	88	0.8	63.7	5.3	100.0	32.5	7.5	4.9	109.2	151
Wilcox	2,012	66	1.3	66.0	7.9	100.0	33.4	7.6	6.3	107.3	76
Wilkes	2,791	106	1.4	53.2	11.0	59.5	51.3	8.3	4.8	101.2	24
Worth	1,991	84	2.3	63.7	16.7	78.4	48.2	7.6	4.1	113.4	23
Hawaii	6,366	46	17.0	13.0	632.8	23.5	68.0	11.3	4.2	79.5	31
Kalawao	2,667	n.a.	n.a.	2/	0.3	100.0	82.1	8.3	0.0	0.8	n.a.

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS,
BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income		Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960		Population: 1960			Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
	1959	Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Number (000)	Percent of All Families	Total (000)	Percent Rural	Percent Nonwhite				
Illinois	$6,566	46	388.6	15.0	10,081.7	19.3	10.6	10.5	4.5	77.9	33
Gallatin	2,711	25	1.2	55.1	7.6	100.0	1.1	8.5	6.9	96.1	112
Pope	2,787	85	0.6	52.7	4.1	100.0	1.7	8.5	12.7	89.9	79
Pulaski	2,789	47	1.4	53.3	10.5	100.0	36.2	8.4	10.5	108.8	156
Iowa	5,069	34	180.1	25.3	2,757.5	47.0	1.0	11.3	3.2	91.2	25
Ringgold	2,573	6	1.3	57.4	7.9	100.0	0.1	11.5	2.7	97.8	37
Taylor	2,867	9	1.5	52.4	10.3	100.0	0.1	9.9	1.9	101.0	10
Kentucky	4,051	62	286.2	38.0	3,038.2	55.5	7.2	8.7	6.0	89.2	48
Adair	1,939	75	2.5	65.0	14.7	100.0	5.3	8.1	3.1	92.7	69
Allen	2,205	73	2.3	65.4	12.6	72.9	2.2	7.9	4.6	84.5	57
Barren	2,738	63	4.1	54.4	28.3	64.4	7.5	8.1	4.0	84.2	66
Bath	2,326	41	1.5	61.7	9.1	100.0	5.2	8.1	5.7	93.0	113
Bell	2,443	23	4.8	59.0	35.3	55.3	3.6	7.6	11.2	107.5	101
Breathitt	1,432	43	2.5	76.0	15.5	100.0	0.4	7.3	10.3	117.4	16
Breckinridge	2,637	65	2.1	56.1	14.7	100.0	4.7	8.1	5.7	103.0	41
Butler	2,059	103	1.6	62.7	9.6	100.0	0.8	8.1	10.8	101.0	82
Casey	1,802	48	2.4	71.4	14.3	100.0	0.3	7.6	4.7	106.4	61
Clay	1,833	24	3.1	73.0	20.7	100.0	2.2	7.0	12.1	121.5	134
Clinton	1,714	32	1.6	72.6	8.9	100.0	0.4	8.1	5.3	96.1	108
Crittenden	2,747	72	1.3	54.1	8.6	100.0	1.3	8.5	7.6	94.4	51
Cumberland	1,898	85	1.4	69.0	7.8	100.0	6.2	7.2	4.9	90.5	117
Edmonson	2,042	52	1.3	62.8	8.1	100.0	1.3	7.4	8.4	101.6	69
Elliott	2,054	42	0.9	64.7	6.3	100.0	2/	7.8	10.4	110.1	103
Estill	2,489	48	1.8	57.4	12.5	76.3	0.3	8.0	11.2	98.4	93
Fleming	2,640	65	1.6	55.8	10.9	100.0	3.4	8.3	3.6	98.0	29
Floyd	2,802	20	4.9	52.9	41.6	92.5	0.8	8.0	12.9	110.5	59
Grayson	2,241	83	2.6	62.2	15.8	81.2	0.5	8.0	5.5	106.6	58
Green	2,842	106	1.6	52.6	11.2	100.0	5.4	8.0	2.0	81.2	23
Hart	2,436	63	2.2	59.3	14.1	100.0	10.6	8.2	6.9	93.0	54
Hickman	2,860	82	1.0	52.6	6.7	100.0	12.1	8.6	12.0	90.5	46
Jackson	1,651	49	1.9	75.7	10.7	100.0	0.1	7.1	6.6	113.7	121
Johnson	2,449	49	2.8	57.5	19.7	79.6	2/	8.2	11.7	97.8	109
Knott	1,876	31	2.5	70.6	17.4	100.0	1.0	7.6	11.4	122.5	147
Knox	1,722	16	4.1	70.5	25.3	81.8	1.6	8.0	9.4	108.3	108
Laurel	2,312	50	3.6	61.4	24.9	83.8	1.1	8.3	7.2	103.2	60
Lawrence	2,088	78	1.8	63.6	12.1	100.0	0.3	8.2	11.5	111.0	130
Lee	1,847	48	1.2	65.9	7.4	100.0	0.8	8.1	7.8	117.4	94
Leslie	1,838	15	1.6	73.0	10.9	100.0	2/	6.9	7.8	127.8	166
Letcher	2,615	25	3.7	55.2	30.1	89.4	2.4	8.0	11.4	110.5	90

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS, BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Kentucky (cont'd)											
Lewis	$2,826	66	1.7	52.3	13.1	100.0	0.2	8.2	6.6	108.1	65
Lincoln	2,498	58	2.4	57.3	16.5	100.0	5.5	8.2	6.1	99.6	45
Livingston	2,916	147	1.0	51.1	7.0	100.0	1.1	8.5	5.4	88.3	49
Logan	2,894	70	2.9	51.8	20.9	72.0	11.1	8.3	5.0	89.0	44
McCreary	1,835	26	1.9	71.5	12.5	100.0	2/	6.9	12.7	126.0	133
Magoffin	1,504	38	1.9	75.9	11.2	100.0	0.1	8.2	21.3	120.8	92
Martin	2,071	30	1.3	63.0	10.2	100.0	2/	7.2	16.3	132.0	108
Menifee	1,733	35	0.8	76.6	4.3	100.0	0.3	7.9	7.6	112.8	94
Metcalfe	1,922	70	1.6	68.3	8.4	100.0	4.0	7.7	3.4	84.2	48
Monroe	1,856	70	2.1	70.4	11.8	100.0	3.0	7.7	5.1	93.8	73
Morgan	1,976	72	1.8	67.4	11.1	100.0	0.1	8.2	5.8	109.4	91
Nicholas	2,795	52	1.0	53.8	6.7	100.0	2.9	8.4	3.2	91.9	10
Ohio	2,508	86	2.8	57.4	17.7	100.0	1.9	8.3	8.2	100.8	49
Owsley	1,324	35	1.0	80.5	5.4	100.0	0.3	7.4	4.6	107.9	109
Perry	2,689	14	4.1	54.6	35.0	83.0	3.0	8.0	10.5	114.1	81
Pike	2,803	14	8.0	52.6	68.3	93.0	0.9	8.1	14.2	107.3	47
Powell	2,597	102	0.8	56.4	6.7	100.0	1.4	8.1	11.4	108.5	89
Pulaski	2,376	52	5.4	60.3	34.4	68.7	1.8	8.3	4.5	96.5	61
Robertson	1,930	4	0.4	63.1	2.4	100.0	0.8	8.4	1.8	88.7	38
Rockcastle	1,898	39	2.0	66.7	12.3	100.0	2/	8.0	9.1	105.3	93
Rowan	2,913	59	1.5	51.5	12.8	67.4	0.2	8.4	8.5	80.3	55
Russell	1,704	33	2.1	70.7	11.1	100.0	1.3	8.3	5.9	94.9	46
Simpson	2,834	73	1.7	52.3	11.5	53.9	13.9	8.4	4.7	89.2	56
Todd	2,595	58	1.7	57.1	11.4	100.0	16.6	8.2	3.8	94.6	48
Trigg	2,306	75	1.4	61.0	8.9	100.0	17.0	8.3	4.4	90.8	46
Wayne	1,729	29	2.6	73.4	14.7	80.0	2.7	6.7	6.3	106.0	77
Whitley	2,272	31	3.9	61.9	25.8	64.3	0.6	8.3	9.3	97.8	119
Wolfe	1,455	11	1.1	80.8	6.5	100.0	2/	7.9	3.6	124.7	136
Louisiana	4,272	63	274.6	35.6	3,257.0	36.7	32.1	8.8	6.1	91.6	61
Assumption	2,817	80	2.1	53.4	18.0	100.0	41.2	5.4	7.2	115.0	53
Avoyelles	2,159	33	5.8	63.4	37.6	74.9	27.8	7.1	5.8	104.5	102
Bienville	2,586	52	2.4	56.9	16.7	84.8	49.4	7.9	4.7	104.1	78
Caldwell	2,430	35	1.3	60.5	9.0	100.0	27.8	8.0	5.9	113.2	93
Catahoula	2,103	35	1.7	62.8	11.4	100.0	35.2	7.3	6.0	112.3	85
Claiborne	2,868	44	2.5	51.7	19.4	60.3	50.3	8.6	4.7	101.6	62
De Soto	2,680	69	3.1	54.6	24.2	75.9	57.5	7.5	6.2	115.5	105
East Carroll	2,065	74	2.0	65.3	14.4	59.9	61.2	6.7	5.8	131.8	69
East Feliciana	2,749	104	1.6	54.3	20.2	100.0	54.0	7.2	4.9	76.7	129
Evangeline	2,149	32	4.9	62.8	31.6	67.0	26.8	6.0	4.3	97.2	128

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS, BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Louisiana (cont'd)											
Franklin	$2,094	26	3.7	62.7	26.1	83.0	40.6	7.2	5.9	116.4	95
Grant	2,701	65	1.8	55.6	13.3	100.0	24.2	8.1	7.9	107.3	111
Madison	2,190	51	2.3	63.2	16.4	42.8	64.9	6.7	10.9	45.1	57
Natchitoches	2,382	68	4.8	60.1	35.7	60.9	43.7	7.4	9.2	100.0	117
Pointe Coupee	2,486	61	2.8	57.9	22.5	82.4	53.6	6.2	8.4	119.3	104
Red River	2,034	45	1.6	65.0	10.0	100.0	47.6	7.0	6.4	111.4	147
Richland	2,286	40	3.2	59.8	23.8	72.4	44.4	7.3	2.7	115.3	106
Sabine	2,816	77	3.0	53.1	18.6	83.0	23.6	8.0	6.4	107.9	110
St. Helena	2,111	48	1.2	62.0	9.2	100.0	55.5	7.8	5.7	126.8	111
St. Landry	2,480	47	10.3	57.4	81.5	64.7	43.0	5.9	7.5	108.8	64
St. Martin	2,518	45	3.8	57.7	29.1	66.4	37.2	5.2	7.6	109.2	86
Tangipahoa	2,917	64	7.0	51.4	59.4	64.3	33.9	8.0	6.7	99.6	92
Tensas	1,683	43	1.8	70.9	11.8	100.0	65.0	6.1	4.9	136.2	66
Union	2,890	47	2.3	51.9	17.6	84.5	36.8	8.3	5.5	104.5	103
Vernon	2,788	78	2.5	53.4	18.3	74.4	13.3	8.3	11.9	101.8	109
West Carroll	2,155	50	2.2	63.6	14.2	100.0	22.4	8.1	6.0	113.2	74
West Feliciana	2,459	68	1.1	58.0	12.4	100.0	66.1	7.2	7.9	70.6	98
Winn	2,777	52	2.2	54.9	16.0	56.2	31.2	8.0	6.1	99.2	133
Mississippi	2,884	92	258.5	51.6	2,178.1	62.3	42.3	8.9	5.4	101.0	66
Alcorn	2,783	77	3.6	54.0	25.3	54.7	13.2	8.7	6.3	88.7	80
Amite	2,246	80	2.2	63.2	15.6	100.0	54.2	8.5	4.9	118.6	44
Attala	2,116	91	3.2	62.3	21.3	68.1	44.7	8.7	6.5	108.3	103
Benton	1,853	111	1.2	71.0	7.7	100.0	46.7	8.2	4.7	116.2	52
Bolivar	1,768	90	7.8	68.8	54.5	81.3	67.8	6.7	8.5	130.9	85
Calhoun	2,187	48	2.5	63.6	15.9	100.0	27.3	8.8	2.9	130.4	134
Carroll	1,484	68	1.8	75.2	11.2	100.0	58.2	8.0	5.8	125.2	126
Chickasaw	2,484	103	2.4	57.6	16.9	69.2	38.5	8.9	5.7	102.4	121
Choctaw	1,833	84	1.4	68.9	8.4	100.0	29.9	8.8	4.6	107.5	100
Claiborne	1,647	42	1.6	70.4	10.8	73.6	76.0	8.1	6.1	102.0	80
Clarke	2,343	91	2.4	60.8	16.5	100.0	39.4	8.3	5.7	107.7	132
Clay	2,851	115	2.2	51.9	18.9	54.8	51.3	8.9	3.8	109.6	104
Coahoma	2,101	56	6.2	61.6	46.2	54.3	68.3	7.3	7.0	119.8	69
Copiah	2,286	83	3.9	61.7	27.1	70.8	52.0	8.7	5.9	109.2	46
Covington	2,197	78	2.0	52.2	13.6	100.0	34.8	8.8	5.3	106.2	123
De Soto	2,093	166	3.2	62.5	23.9	100.0	61.3	7.4	3.5	124.7	53
Franklin	2,769	64	1.2	53.6	9.3	100.0	40.9	8.6	4.5	102.4	49
Greene	2,254	79	1.1	62.6	8.4	100.0	23.0	8.9	7.0	112.3	97
Grenada	2,848	67	2.3	52.0	18.4	57.0	49.2	8.6	5.4	102.4	41
Holmes	1,453	115	4.2	72.0	27.1	79.9	72.0	7.7	6.1	129.6	161

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS,
BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income: 1959	Median Family Income: Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960: Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960: Percent of All Families	Population: 1960: Total (000)	Population: 1960: Percent Rural	Population: 1960: Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Mississippi (cont'd)											
Humphreys	$1,580	92	2.8	71.5	19.1	78.3	69.8	6.8	5.9	133.4	55
Issaquena	1,479	93	0.6	77.2	3.6	100.0	67.1	6.3	4.2	126.8	84
Itawamba	2,640	115	2.2	55.9	15.1	100.0	5.8	8.5	4.8	85.9	61
Jasper	2,299	132	2.4	60.7	16.9	100.0	50.3	8.8	8.3	110.1	132
Jefferson	1,370	54	1.6	74.0	10.1	100.0	75.5	6.8	7.9	129.4	92
Jefferson Davis	1,772	75	2.0	67.1	13.5	100.0	54.8	8.9	4.1	114.6	60
Kemper	1,515	102	2.0	73.6	12.3	100.0	60.7	8.4	2.7	117.9	142
Lafayette	2,813	81	2.4	52.8	21.4	58.4	33.9	9.4	4.1	77.6	58
Lawrence	2,422	101	1.5	59.6	10.2	100.0	37.8	8.7	8.4	104.9	65
Leake	1,892	122	2.9	67.8	18.7	100.0	43.4	8.7	4.9	108.6	132
Leflore	2,285	83	6.0	59.9	47.1	56.7	64.6	7.9	7.0	115.0	75
Madison	1,862	98	4.3	64.3	32.9	70.5	71.8	7.8	4.8	126.2	76
Marion	2,816	87	3.0	53.0	23.3	69.4	33.9	9.2	5.8	102.4	55
Marshall	1,784	151	3.1	67.0	24.5	77.1	70.4	7.9	3.5	127.8	23
Montgomery	2,000	60	2.0	63.9	13.3	67.9	44.8	8.8	5.7	109.4	63
Neshoba	2,384	101	3.1	60.0	20.9	76.0	28.2	8.9	4.4	101.8	75
Newton	2,491	129	2.7	58.0	19.5	83.7	33.6	9.4	4.2	95.7	77
Noxubee	1,676	149	2.5	70.5	16.8	100.0	71.9	7.7	5.1	130.9	137
Oktibbeha	2,699	67	2.9	54.3	26.2	65.5	43.7	9.7	5.4	84.7	60
Panola	1,799	69	4.4	68.0	28.8	88.6	56.4	8.1	3.9	116.7	31
Perry	2,484	103	1.2	58.7	8.7	100.0	27.6	8.5	6.6	107.9	84
Pontotoc	1,903	45	3.0	65.9	17.2	100.0	19.1	8.8	5.6	95.3	90
Prentiss	2,318	48	2.9	62.1	17.9	80.6	12.2	8.6	5.3	89.0	90
Quitman	1,517	79	3.1	72.3	21.0	87.8	63.3	6.7	6.1	135.1	67
Scott	2,352	77	3.1	61.4	21.2	81.5	38.4	8.8	5.4	104.1	72
Sharkey	1,859	129	1.5	59.3	10.7	100.0	69.8	7.4	4.9	133.6	61
Simpson	2,522	95	2.8	57.9	20.5	100.0	35.2	8.8	4.0	102.8	69
Smith	2,211	133	2.1	62.1	14.3	100.0	22.7	9.0	4.3	100.8	81
Sunflower	1,790	77	6.2	68.1	45.8	85.3	67.8	7.0	5.0	119.8	78
Tallahatchie	1,588	88	3.8	74.4	24.1	89.5	54.4	6.8	4.6	134.2	82
Tate	1,752	120	2.6	68.0	18.1	82.0	57.6	8.2	3.6	120.5	32
Tippah	2,250	76	2.4	62.4	15.1	82.3	18.3	8.9	4.5	91.8	92
Tishomingo	2,351	75	2.3	61.0	13.9	100.0	4.9	8.4	5.5	88.5	85
Tunica	1,260	27	2.7	77.8	16.8	100.0	79.2	5.2	4.9	138.7	22
Union	2,274	76	2.9	60.3	18.9	72.8	17.5	8.8	4.9	93.4	79
Walthall	2,282	116	1.9	61.7	13.5	100.0	45.1	8.7	1.7	109.9	57
Wayne	2,701	105	2.0	54.4	16.3	76.1	35.7	8.7	7.4	109.6	65
Webster	1,857	57	1.7	66.2	10.6	100.0	25.0	8.9	3.5	98.0	97
Wilkinson	1,982	72	2.0	70.6	13.2	100.0	71.2	7.1	7.2	127.8	68
Winston	2,516	125	2.7	59.1	19.2	73.7	43.6	8.8	5.6	107.0	136

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS, BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Mississippi (cont'd)											
Yalobusha	$2,095	80	1.8	61.5	12.5	56.4	44.3	8.6	5.1	133.2	82
Yazoo	2,102	113	4.4	61.3	31.7	65.0	59.4	8.1	4.6	117.4	106
Missouri	5,127	58	305.5	27.0	4,320.8	33.4	9.2	9.6	4.1	83.3	52
Barry	2,897	66	2.8	51.6	18.9	78.3	0.1	8.8	4.1	91.0	55
Benton	2,891	79	1.3	51.7	8.7	100.0	0.3	8.6	3.9	90.1	66
Bollinger	2,344	75	1.6	62.8	9.2	100.0	2/	8.4	4.3	103.2	102
Butler	2,864	57	4.8	52.3	34.7	64.0	7.3	8.4	5.9	95.1	131
Caldwell	2,908	35	1.4	51.6	8.8	100.0	0.1	10.2	1.8	95.3	20
Carter	2,254	49	0.7	64.1	4.0	100.0	2/	8.3	7.2	98.8	159
Cedar	2,781	77	1.4	53.5	9.2	68.8	0.2	8.8	2.9	94.9	52
Dade	2,457	72	1.4	61.5	7.6	100.0	0.9	8.9	3.8	95.3	53
Dallas	2,393	94	1.6	60.6	9.3	100.0	0.1	8.7	5.4	94.0	97
Daviess	2,725	42	1.5	54.9	9.5	100.0	0.4	9.3	2.5	95.3	38
Dent	2,777	83	1.6	54.0	10.4	62.9	2/	8.5	5.8	96.1	85
Douglas	2,050	54	1.8	64.9	9.7	100.0	2/	8.6	4.8	92.9	87
Dunklin	2,711	64	5.5	54.8	39.1	64.0	4.2	8.3	3.7	100.8	132
Harrison	2,621	16	2.0	56.0	11.6	76.1	0.1	9.3	2.7	94.6	27
Hickory	2,311	101	0.8	60.1	4.5	100.0	2/	8.7	3.5	92.8	50
McDonald	2,635	78	1.8	55.9	11.8	100.0	0.4	8.8	7.4	92.3	73
Maries	2,891	64	1.0	51.8	7.3	100.0	2/	8.5	4.4	96.5	34
Mercer	2,774	53	0.9	53.6	5.8	100.0	0.1	8.9	1.7	85.5	27
Mississippi	2,736	49	2.6	53.9	20.7	54.8	23.9	7.7	6.4	115.5	185
New Madrid	2,173	51	4.7	63.7	31.4	82.6	20.2	7.8	3.7	114.6	161
Oregon	2,357	66	1.7	61.4	9.8	100.0	2/	8.4	6.0	99.6	110
Ozark	2,107	90	1.3	66.5	6.7	100.0	2/	8.5	2.2	95.7	107
Pemiscot	2,276	48	5.4	60.5	38.1	67.5	26.9	7.5	5.5	113.0	179
Polk	2,505	53	2.3	57.2	13.8	74.5	2/	8.8	2.5	87.6	48
Putnam	2,355	31	1.3	60.8	7.0	100.0	2/	8.9	2.2	90.5	88
Reynolds	2,913	158	0.7	51.2	5.2	100.0	0.2	8.4	3.9	107.7	190
Ripley	1,977	50	1.6	64.2	9.1	100.0	0.1	8.2	7.3	104.5	130
St. Clair	2,273	42	1.6	62.1	8.4	100.0	0.4	8.7	3.7	98.8	82
Schuyler	2,372	21	0.9	60.9	5.1	100.0	0.1	8.9	2.2	97.4	33
Shannon	2,565	116	1.1	57.8	7.1	100.0	0.1	8.3	4.9	102.4	135
Stoddard	2,904	75	4.0	51.6	29.5	81.3	6.8	8.3	4.1	98.8	105
Stone	2,871	101	1.2	52.5	8.2	100.0	0.2	8.6	3.9	85.5	64
Sullivan	2,709	55	1.5	56.3	8.8	100.0	0.1	8.9	5.4	91.6	58
Taney	2,892	84	1.5	52.0	10.2	100.0	2/	9.2	3.6	82.1	68
Wayne	2,466	73	1.4	59.2	8.6	100.0	0.2	8.3	7.1	99.6	145
Webster	2,554	60	2.2	57.5	13.8	100.0	0.1	8.7	4.2	97.6	106

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS,
BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Missouri (cont'd)											
Worth	$2,803	33	0.6	52.7	3.9	100.0	2/	9.9	1.9	96.5	27
Wright	2,588	111	2.2	56.8	14.2	77.6	0.7	8.6	4.6	99.6	121
Nebraska	4,852	40	95.4	26.1	1,411.3	45.7	2.6	11.6	3.1	88.8	17
Boyd	2,696	5	0.7	55.2	4.5	100.0	0.4	9.5	1.5	103.0	14
Greeley	2,786	1	0.6	54.9	4.6	100.0	2/	9.6	1.9	114.6	21
Keya Paha	2,903	21	0.3	52.5	1.7	100.0	0.1	10.5	1.6	91.0	12
Pawnee	2,690	21	0.8	56.2	5.4	100.0	0.1	10.2	0.8	104.1	3
New Mexico	5,351	63	54.2	24.4	951.0	34.1	7.9	11.2	5.9	93.8	54
Mora	2,094	97	0.8	68.9	6.0	100.0	2/	7.3	6.9	142.7	199
Sandoval	2,409	124	1.6	58.3	14.2	81.9	42.0	8.1	9.9	123.2	66
San Miguel	2,905	64	2.4	51.4	23.5	41.1	0.6	8.1	14.5	107.0	152
Taos	2,204	43	2.2	64.9	15.9	100.0	6.5	8.3	14.6	128.3	184
North Carolina	3,956	51	405.6	37.2	4,556.2	60.5	25.4	8.9	4.5	84.5	46
Alleghany	2,910	136	1.0	51.3	7.7	100.0	3.0	7.9	3.2	86.4	97
Anson	2,763	65	3.0	53.5	25.0	85.0	48.0	8.4	3.1	109.6	56
Ashe	2,296	91	3.0	60.9	19.8	100.0	1.0	7.7	6.5	93.4	97
Avery	2,569	75	1.6	57.9	12.0	100.0	1.3	8.2	11.1	88.8	97
Beaufort	2,409	38	5.0	59.0	36.0	72.4	36.9	8.1	4.1	98.8	49
Bertie	2,117	24	3.4	63.6	24.4	100.0	59.4	7.7	3.4	112.8	49
Bladen	2,446	32	3.7	59.0	28.9	100.0	42.3	8.0	4.0	113.2	89
Brunswick	2,678	50	2.5	55.1	20.3	100.0	35.4	7.6	7.5	99.4	51
Camden	2,792	59	0.7	53.1	5.6	100.0	42.1	7.9	6.2	103.2	47
Caswell	2,806	48	2.3	53.0	19.9	100.0	48.0	7.5	3.7	104.5	77
Cherokee	2,396	70	2.4	59.2	16.3	100.0	2.4	7.8	6.3	97.2	95
Chowan	2,714	50	1.5	55.5	11.7	62.0	45.6	8.0	4.6	102.2	15
Clay	1,921	58	1.0	70.9	5.5	100.0	0.9	7.8	9.8	102.4	143
Columbus	2,572	44	6.3	55.9	49.0	90.4	34.9	8.0	3.7	102.8	43
Duplin	2,151	54	5.9	62.6	40.3	99.9	37.6	8.1	3.0	98.4	38
Franklin	2,366	34	3.8	58.3	28.8	90.0	44.4	7.8	5.1	95.9	51
Gates	2,260	99	1.3	60.8	9.3	100.0	54.3	7.8	4.7	102.8	34
Graham	2,525	64	0.9	58.0	6.4	100.0	4.0	7.2	8.2	99.4	61
Greene	1,451	-19	2.5	70.3	16.7	100.0	50.3	7.7	5.0	107.5	32
Halifax	2,797	35	6.6	52.6	59.0	67.3	55.1	7.4	5.9	105.3	51
Hertford	2,714	56	2.7	54.5	22.7	68.2	59.0	8.0	3.2	100.8	55
Hoke	2,733	107	1.7	53.3	16.4	81.3	57.4	7.8	4.9	118.3	13
Hyde	1,979	71	1.0	68.6	5.8	100.0	42.2	7.9	7.8	108.3	73
Johnston	2,469	35	9.0	58.6	62.9	80.1	22.4	7.7	5.1	90.8	54

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS,
BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income		Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960		Population: 1960			Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
	1959	Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Number (000)	Percent of All Families	Total (000)	Percent Rural	Percent Nonwhite				
North Carolina (cont'd)											
Jones	$2,238	31	1.4	60.3	11.0	100.0	47.0	8.2	6.0	107.7	76
Macon	2,608	73	2.2	56.2	14.9	100.0	2.0	7.9	6.8	92.3	38
Madison	2,007	60	2.6	63.7	17.2	100.0	0.7	7.7	4.2	81.8	136
Martin	2,366	38	3.5	60.7	27.1	74.5	50.0	7.8	5.2	107.5	38
Mitchell	2,779	83	1.9	53.8	13.9	82.0	0.3	7.9	9.1	89.2	131
Northampton	2,255	43	3.4	61.6	26.8	100.0	63.8	7.2	3.5	115.3	49
Pamlico	2,851	72	1.2	52.6	9.8	100.0	36.7	8.6	9.3	105.8	54
Pender	2,376	61	2.5	59.8	18.5	100.0	48.1	8.1	5.3	107.0	34
Perquimans	2,370	54	1.4	62.0	9.2	100.0	46.9	8.0	4.9	103.2	35
Pitt	2,675	36	8.3	54.2	70.0	57.2	43.6	8.3	7.8	91.4	38
Robeson	2,247	24	10.9	60.1	89.1	79.7	59.0	7.9	5.3	115.5	52
Sampson	2,283	63	6.6	61.2	48.0	84.5	37.8	8.1	3.7	98.4	66
Scotland	2,919	54	2.8	51.3	25.2	67.3	44.3	7.6	6.9	110.5	106
Swain	2,484	71	1.2	59.1	8.4	100.0	19.9	8.0	6.3	101.4	118
Tyrrell	1,927	38	0.7	71.8	4.5	100.0	43.7	7.8	7.1	110.3	53
Warren	1,958	33	2.6	64.3	19.7	100.0	64.7	7.6	4.3	121.7	39
Watauga	2,497	92	2.4	58.7	17.5	65.4	1.3	8.4	3.7	75.7	75
Yancey	2,445	65	2.1	60.3	14.0	100.0	1.0	7.7	7.6	94.2	93
North Dakota	4,530	26	43.1	28.8	632.4	64.8	2.0	9.3	5.6	96.5	22
Billings	2,896	4/	0.2	52.2	1.5	100.0	0.1	8.8	3.9	100.0	6
Logan	2,732	9	0.7	54.9	5.4	100.0	2/	8.2	3.8	104.3	15
McIntosh	2,805	12	0.9	53.7	6.7	100.0	2/	8.2	2.6	87.3	5
Oliver	2,213	-41	0.4	62.3	2.6	100.0	2/	8.5	5.8	106.2	17
Sheridan	2,385	-27	0.7	60.7	4.4	100.0	0.1	8.5	1.9	90.8	19
Sioux	2,732	15	0.4	53.1	3.7	100.0	45.5	8.7	9.5	127.8	114
Ohio	6,171	48	386.0	15.7	9,707.1	26.6	8.2	10.9	5.5	82.9	22
Adams	2,829	49	2.7	52.4	20.0	100.0	0.4	8.6	7.2	102.4	119
Oklahoma	4,620	55	189.9	31.0	2,328.3	37.1	9.5	10.4	4.4	84.2	59
Adair	1,919	78	2.4	69.3	13.1	100.0	23.3	8.2	7.3	109.0	200
Atoka	2,217	45	1.7	62.4	10.4	72.2	11.0	8.3	7.4	103.3	160
Bryan	2,802	62	3.6	53.5	24.3	56.8	4.6	8.9	5.3	89.2	115
Cherokee	2,657	84	2.4	55.8	17.8	67.1	19.5	8.6	6.2	91.2	141
Choctaw	2,239	67	2.7	64.4	17.6	59.8	23.3	8.4	7.1	108.3	196
Coal	2,349	62	0.9	60.2	5.5	100.0	7.9	8.3	7.1	101.0	119
Delaware	2,352	73	2.2	62.3	13.2	100.0	15.9	8.5	5.5	98.4	156
Haskell	2,247	35	1.6	65.1	9.1	100.0	4.9	8.2	7.7	100.4	123
Hughes	2,700	49	2.3	55.6	15.1	62.3	13.9	8.5	7.6	98.0	94

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS,
BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Oklahoma (cont'd)											
Johnston	$2,439	63	1.4	60.8	8.5	100.0	10.7	8.5	4.8	96.1	139
Latimer	2,618	57	1.1	56.8	7.7	100.0	10.2	8.4	11.1	89.0	138
Le Flore	2,648	61	4.5	56.5	29.1	78.4	6.8	8.3	9.0	103.3	126
Love	2,876	69	0.8	51.6	5.9	100.0	8.0	8.7	4.6	98.4	76
McCurtain	2,455	76	3.9	60.3	25.9	80.8	25.4	8.1	4.3	107.3	178
McIntosh	2,066	53	2.0	63.9	12.4	78.9	24.2	8.3	8.5	105.8	158
Okfuskee	2,396	44	1.8	58.8	11.7	75.8	31.1	8.4	9.9	112.8	94
Pushmataha	1,987	46	1.6	66.1	9.1	100.0	8.3	8.2	6.2	102.8	132
Sequoyah	2,492	70	2.6	58.1	18.0	81.4	11.3	8.2	8.7	106.0	200
South Carolina	3,821	62	214.0	39.5	2,382.6	58.8	34.9	8.7	4.1	92.3	30
Allendale	2,188	117	1.5	60.1	11.4	72.6	63.2	7.4	6.3	112.8	20
Bamberg	2,380	73	2.0	58.5	16.3	61.3	55.8	7.9	4.2	109.6	42
Calhoun	1,766	62	1.8	68.2	12.3	100.0	66.9	7.7	5.6	123.0	53
Chesterfield	2,811	101	4.0	52.9	33.7	84.7	37.1	7.6	5.2	104.9	50
Clarendon	1,945	59	3.8	66.7	29.5	86.7	68.3	7.1	7.5	136.2	26
Colleton	2,462	78	3.6	57.9	27.8	80.5	51.1	7.8	3.1	107.5	63
Dillon	2,356	34	3.6	58.6	30.6	79.8	46.5	7.3	4.0	120.3	43
Edgefield	2,595	62	1.9	55.3	15.7	81.7	58.2	8.4	2.3	115.5	40
Fairfield	2,730	45	2.4	54.2	20.7	83.2	59.5	7.3	4.1	111.9	33
Hampton	2,487	79	2.2	58.0	17.4	100.0	53.9	7.5	4.0	113.7	73
Jasper	2,401	67	1.5	60.2	12.2	100.0	62.3	6.7	5.9	116.9	85
Lee	1,680	83	2.9	63.6	21.8	83.6	65.8	7.3	2.3	129.7	41
McCormick	2,639	88	1.0	56.1	8.6	100.0	61.6	7.6	5.3	127.3	42
Marion	2,307	39	4.1	59.8	32.0	58.1	55.0	7.9	5.9	111.9	41
Marlboro	2,465	125	3.6	58.3	28.5	75.6	48.8	7.4	6.0	111.6	54
Orangeburg	2,603	107	8.1	56.0	68.6	79.8	60.1	8.2	4.5	109.2	32
Williamsburg	1,631	45	5.5	68.3	40.9	90.5	66.5	7.4	3.7	130.9	33
South Dakota	4,251	25	56.0	33.5	680.5	60.7	4.0	10.4	4.1	96.1	31
Aurora	2,400	-8	0.7	60.5	4.7	100.0	1.7	8.9	2.1	112.8	7
Bon Homme	2,803	-1	1.3	52.9	9.2	100.0	0.9	8.9	1.5	89.6	13
Buffalo	2,567	11	0.2	56.5	1.5	100.0	50.5	9.4	14.2	111.6	175
Corson	2,914	2	0.6	51.3	5.8	100.0	28.9	8.9	8.4	115.5	102
Douglas	2,810	-6	0.7	53.4	5.1	100.0	2/	8.7	2.1	103.7	14
Hamlin	2,794	-8	0.9	54.0	6.3	100.0	0.1	8.8	5.6	102.0	16
Hanson	2,430	-15	0.6	58.5	4.6	100.0	2/	8.9	4.8	111.4	10
Hutchinson	2,690	3	1.6	55.3	11.1	100.0	0.1	8.7	2.5	94.4	15
Jerauld	2,643	-15	0.6	56.9	4.0	100.0	2/	10.0	1.2	103.0	19
Mellette	2,495	-6	0.3	57.7	2.7	100.0	29.9	8.8	10.4	113.7	133

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS, BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income		Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960		Population: 1960			Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
	1959	Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Number (000)	Percent of All Families	Total (000)	Percent Rural	Percent Nonwhite				
South Dakota (cont'd)											
Miner	$2,670	-3	0.8	56.4	5.4	100.0	2/	9.3	4.0	108.8	17
Shannon	2,351	51	0.6	56.6	6.0	100.0	34.1	8.4	15.5	115.3	215
Todd	1,976	18	0.6	61.0	4.7	100.0	58.5	8.9	10.7	114.8	144
Tennessee	3,949	63	342.2	38.3	3,567.1	47.7	16.5	8.8	5.2	83.5	47
Bledsoe	1,984	56	1.3	70.6	7.8	100.0	5.8	7.9	6.1	108.3	119
Campbell	2,579	35	3.7	56.6	27.9	77.8	0.9	7.7	10.6	98.8	113
Cannon	2,740	77	1.3	55.2	8.5	100.0	2.3	8.2	3.3	79.8	35
Carroll	2,575	56	3.7	56.5	23.5	84.6	13.5	8.4	3.6	85.5	55
Chester	2,553	83	1.4	59.1	9.6	71.9	13.5	8.3	3.7	85.0	70
Claiborne	1,865	26	3.2	69.2	19.1	100.0	1.6	7.6	4.9	91.2	123
Clay	1,704	61	1.3	72.4	7.3	100.0	2.3	7.7	2.5	93.8	127
Cocke	2,504	84	3.4	59.1	23.4	72.4	3.1	7.9	6.9	90.3	95
Crockett	2,341	23	2.2	60.6	14.6	100.0	24.4	8.4	4.8	100.0	93
Cumberland	2,386	52	2.7	60.4	19.1	75.6	2/	8.1	6.8	103.2	55
Decatur	2,269	89	1.4	62.8	8.3	100.0	6.4	8.3	8.2	86.2	75
De Kalb	2,309	100	1.8	63.2	10.8	100.0	2.6	8.3	5.2	85.9	61
Dyer	2,847	47	4.1	52.3	29.5	57.7	14.8	8.3	5.4	90.1	60
Fayette	1,363	44	3.8	75.3	24.6	100.0	68.9	7.0	3.3	132.0	13
Fentress	1,942	59	2.0	69.1	13.3	100.0	2/	7.3	8.4	110.1	68
Gibson	2,765	34	6.5	53.7	44.7	59.9	21.5	8.6	8.8	89.0	72
Giles	2,678	50	3.2	54.7	22.4	70.5	17.9	8.5	3.1	88.7	58
Grainger	2,473	110	1.9	60.0	12.5	100.0	1.4	7.4	5.7	88.7	61
Grundy	2,221	62	1.7	62.2	11.5	100.0	0.1	8.0	15.9	105.3	69
Hancock	1,442	41	1.4	78.0	7.8	100.0	1.3	7.2	2.8	96.7	121
Hardeman	1,906	61	3.0	65.9	21.5	84.5	39.0	8.1	3.8	97.4	37
Hardin	2,350	82	2.7	60.1	17.4	75.2	6.3	8.3	8.8	87.3	81
Hawkins	2,887	72	1.5	51.3	30.5	89.8	3.6	8.2	5.1	86.9	62
Haywood	1,773	8	3.5	68.6	23.4	76.8	61.3	7.6	2.8	121.0	39
Henderson	2,360	68	2.6	60.3	16.1	75.5	10.6	8.3	5.5	86.6	93
Hickman	2,904	104	1.6	51.7	11.9	100.0	5.3	8.2	4.8	89.0	50
Houston	2,548	108	0.7	57.0	4.8	100.0	7.6	8.3	5.8	95.5	58
Jackson	1,684	43	1.8	75.4	9.2	100.0	0.4	7.6	3.7	89.0	118
Johnson	1,784	46	1.9	70.3	10.8	100.0	1.3	8.0	6.8	93.4	86
Lake	1,916	19	1.5	66.8	9.6	100.0	23.1	6.7	6.1	102.8	77
Lauderdale	1,847	13	3.5	68.1	21.8	82.7	38.4	7.7	5.9	99.2	34
Lewis	2,814	76	0.9	53.4	6.3	100.0	1.9	7.9	8.1	92.9	66
McNairy	2,012	34	3.1	63.2	18.1	100.0	6.9	8.4	8.1	91.6	48
Macon	2,055	72	2.2	67.3	12.2	100.0	1.0	7.3	5.7	84.5	19
Meigs	1,956	49	0.8	64.6	5.2	100.0	4.9	8.0	8.9	99.0	66

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS, BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income 1959	Median Family Income Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Number (000)	Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960 Percent of All Families	Population: 1960 Total (000)	Population: 1960 Percent Rural	Population: 1960 Percent Nonwhite	Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
Tennessee (cont'd)											
Monroe	$2,745	77	3.0	53.9	23.3	82.2	3.9	8.0	8.7	94.7	72
Morgan	2,308	45	1.9	61.1	14.3	100.0	2.2	8.0	9.8	96.1	84
Overton	2,019	86	2.5	66.9	14.7	80.8	0.5	7.6	7.8	94.2	58
Perry	2,207	90	0.9	62.3	5.3	100.0	3.7	8.2	9.2	85.3	96
Pickett	2,099	94	0.7	65.1	4.4	100.0	0.1	7.7	6.5	96.6	61
Putnam	2,839	58	3.9	52.8	29.2	73.3	1.8	8.2	6.1	78.1	52
Rhea	2,898	47	2.0	51.8	15.9	77.9	4.1	8.4	9.5	93.0	101
Scott	2,286	52	2.1	63.2	15.4	100.0	2/	7.4	8.4	110.1	149
Sevier	2,890	79	3.2	51.7	24.3	88.1	0.8	8.3	5.9	84.2	44
Smith	2,483	40	2.0	58.3	12.1	100.0	5.1	8.3	3.4	82.3	60
Stewart	2,179	65	1.3	62.1	7.9	100.0	3.0	8.2	5.2	94.2	90
Tipton	2,610	55	3.6	55.4	28.6	81.5	39.2	8.0	5.7	108.8	44
Trousdale	2,598	86	0.8	58.1	4.9	100.0	16.9	7.8	1.9	86.2	22
Union	2,413	102	1.2	59.6	8.5	100.0	2/	7.5	8.1	91.9	71
Van Buren	2,149	110	0.6	66.4	3.7	100.0	0.8	7.8	8.0	102.8	102
Warren	2,913	67	3.2	51.5	23.1	61.0	4.8	8.6	4.5	86.4	37
Wayne	2,350	91	1.8	60.7	11.9	100.0	1.7	8.1	11.0	96.8	87
Weakley	2,758	60	3.7	54.2	24.2	63.0	7.3	8.5	5.0	82.8	42
White	2,438	58	2.5	60.3	15.6	71.0	2.8	8.1	5.7	90.5	57
Texas	4,884	47	688.0	28.8	9,581.5	25.0	12.6	10.4	4.5	84.5	18
Austin	2,745	16	2.0	53.4	13.8	100.0	21.5	7.7	2.4	90.1	11
Bastrop	2,805	51	2.3	53.2	16.9	44.2	31.3	7.9	4.1	103.0	40
Bosque	2,916	36	1.6	51.4	10.8	100.0	3.4	9.3	2.0	92.3	17
Burleson	2,451	46	1.7	58.6	11.2	100.0	31.3	7.8	4.1	105.3	13
Comanche	2,747	22	2.0	54.5	11.9	71.2	0.1	9.4	4.3	89.8	17
Delta	2,142	2	1.1	63.4	5.9	100.0	14.7	9.3	4.1	98.4	29
De Witt	2,668	15	2.9	55.4	20.7	40.5	13.5	7.9	5.0	98.6	31
Dimmit	2,480	60	1.2	59.7	10.1	43.5	0.5	5.2	3.4	118.8	43
Duval	2,878	17	1.6	52.0	13.4	51.7	0.1	6.9	6.9	98.4	52
Falls	2,287	32	3.5	60.6	21.3	67.5	32.7	8.1	6.6	104.5	20
Fannin	2,772	54	3.5	53.4	23.9	69.2	10.5	8.9	5.3	87.6	38
Fayette	2,378	33	3.5	61.1	20.4	82.2	14.1	7.4	2.3	92.5	44
Franklin	2,876	85	0.8	51.8	5.1	86.2	7.7	8.9	4.2	61.1	32
Freestone	2,361	33	2.0	57.7	12.5	78.2	39.3	8.7	4.7	109.6	39
Frio	2,676	59	1.2	54.4	10.1	51.0	0.6	6.4	7.2	118.3	34
Goliad	2,627	26	0.8	55.5	5.4	100.0	11.6	7.6	3.1	95.7	41
Gonzales	2,682	51	2.5	55.3	17.8	67.3	18.3	7.9	4.0	101.6	45
Grimes	2,223	37	2.0	61.9	12.7	61.2	38.2	8.1	6.1	106.2	27
Hamilton	2,582	31	1.4	57.8	8.5	63.4	0.2	9.4	1.9	90.8	14

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS,
BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income		Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960		Population: 1960			Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
	1959	Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Number (000)	Percent of All Families	Total (000)	Percent Rural	Percent Nonwhite				
Texas (cont'd)											
Hidalgo	$2,780	56	19.6	53.9	180.9	28.8	0.4	6.3	6.3	112.8	39
Hill	2,784	12	3.5	53.7	23.7	68.7	15.6	8.8	4.5	92.3	22
Houston	1,901	16	3.0	65.6	19.4	72.4	38.5	8.6	4.8	85.5	35
Jim Hogg	2,357	4	0.7	61.8	5.0	20.6	0.1	6.1	2.5	97.6	37
Karnes	2,820	26	1.8	52.8	15.0	53.4	2.8	7.5	4.8	106.6	29
Kenedy	1,844	161	n.a.	2/	0.9	100.0	2/	4.2	0.0	103.3	0
King	2,854	-20	n.a.	2/	0.6	100.0	9.1	9.6	2.0	68.9	0
La Salle	2,296	34	0.8	60.3	6.0	33.7	0.1	4.8	8.3	113.2	51
Lavaca	2,493	16	3.1	57.6	20.2	69.6	10.5	7.6	2.4	97.6	13
Lee	2,408	38	1.4	58.8	8.9	68.5	23.9	7.6	3.7	98.4	15
Leon	1,946	28	1.7	66.6	10.0	100.0	38.2	8.6	3.5	105.8	33
Limestone	2,597	43	2.7	55.5	20.4	70.0	28.4	8.6	6.0	88.3	23
Madison	2,111	22	1.1	58.5	6.7	100.0	33.3	8.7	3.7	90.7	13
Marion	2,351	51	1.2	58.0	8.0	61.7	52.4	8.8	5.0	106.2	67
Maverick	2,523	55	1.7	58.1	14.5	16.6	0.2	5.6	15.1	107.0	39
Mills	2,854	36	0.7	52.3	4.5	100.0	0.1	9.9	1.4	90.8	14
Newton	2,548	42	1.5	56.9	10.4	100.0	33.2	8.1	7.6	107.0	67
Polk	2,806	24	1.9	53.7	13.9	75.5	32.1	8.3	3.1	101.6	37
Rains	2,044	29	0.5	67.3	3.0	100.0	10.3	8.3	3.3	99.2	26
Real	2,530	22	0.3	59.1	2.1	100.0	0.2	8.5	7.2	93.4	8
Red River	2,306	46	2.5	59.7	15.7	75.4	24.4	8.6	4.1	99.8	53
Robertson	2,468	53	2.3	56.8	16.2	68.6	40.5	8.2	5.5	107.5	26
Sabine	2,517	32	1.2	60.9	7.3	100.0	26.0	7.9	4.4	98.8	27
San Augustine	2,233	70	1.2	64.7	7.7	66.5	39.0	8.1	5.8	104.9	41
San Jacinto	1,737	35	1.0	68.6	6.2	100.0	52.2	7.4	4.6	116.0	111
San Saba	2,883	24	0.9	51.8	6.4	57.2	0.8	9.8	3.4	100.2	18
Shelby	2,570	56	3.1	58.0	20.5	78.0	25.7	8.5	4.7	98.4	42
Somervell	2,723	10	0.4	54.1	2.6	100.0	0.1	8.8	2.5	91.2	0
Starr	1,700	11	2.4	71.4	17.1	66.0	0.1	4.9	6.9	109.6	64
Trinity	2,341	37	1.3	60.7	7.5	100.0	27.0	8.3	5.8	94.4	63
Tyler	2,694	31	1.5	55.3	10.7	100.0	21.1	8.3	3.3	101.6	62
Walker	2,787	44	2.1	53.0	21.5	44.1	32.8	8.5	3.7	50.8	30
Washington	2,614	66	2.8	55.3	19.1	59.6	32.0	7.7	3.6	93.4	9
Willacy	2,902	55	2.1	51.6	20.1	53.3	0.5	6.1	4.0	117.6	44
Zapata	1,766	48	0.7	65.5	4.4	100.0	0.4	5.2	8.0	101.2	29
Zavala	2,314	27	1.6	63.5	12.7	28.3	0.5	4.5	14.7	117.2	65
Virginia	4,964	53	266.1	27.9	3,954.4	44.4	20.8	9.9	4.2	79.2	21
Accomack	2,817	43	4.3	53.7	30.6	100.0	38.7	7.9	8.9	88.8	7
Amelia	2,715	59	0.9	55.6	7.8	100.0	51.3	7.5	4.2	111.0	39

Appendix Table B

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS,
BY STATES WITH Q_5 COUNTIES AND Q_5 COUNTIES: SELECTED YEARS (cont'd)

State and Q_5 County	Median Family Income		Families With Incomes Under $3,000: 1960		Population: 1960			Median School Years Completed 1960	Percent Unemployed April 1960	Dependent Age Ratio 1960	AFDC Recipient Rate June 1960 1/
	1959	Percent Change 1949-59 (1959 dollars)	Number (000)	Percent of All Families	Total (000)	Percent Rural	Percent Nonwhite				
Virginia (cont'd)											
Bland	$2,594	46	0.8	56.2	6.0	100.0	3.3	7.8	8.6	77.6	13
Brunswick	2,506	39	2.2	57.9	17.8	100.0	58.7	7.4	4.5	103.2	7
Buckingham	2,416	45	1.5	59.1	10.9	100.0	44.7	7.5	3.2	107.5	7
Charlotte	2,864	72	1.7	51.8	13.4	100.0	39.9	7.4	2.7	98.4	8
Cumberland	2,013	70	1.0	65.1	6.4	100.0	54.2	7.4	2.0	111.0	25
Highland	2,282	55	0.6	66.3	3.2	100.0	0.6	8.2	3.2	88.5	10
Lee	1,856	1	4.2	69.1	25.9	100.0	0.7	7.0	10.0	102.0	94
Lunenburg	2,871	30	1.6	52.3	12.5	100.0	42.2	7.9	3.5	97.4	12
Madison	2,908	90	1.0	51.4	8.2	100.0	22.4	7.9	5.0	94.6	35
Mecklenburg	2,779	22	4.0	53.4	31.4	18.4	46.8	7.9	2.9	97.2	20
Middlesex	2,808	76	0.9	53.7	6.3	100.0	41.4	8.2	5.7	99.2	10
Northampton	2,659	54	2.4	56.0	17.0	100.0	54.2	8.1	9.8	91.2	10
Rappahannock	2,903	113	0.7	51.8	5.4	100.0	17.6	7.0	5.7	94.2	19
Scott	2,637	50	0.5	54.6	25.8	100.0	1.2	7.5	7.1	88.3	41
Surry	2,694	58	0.8	55.4	6.2	100.0	64.7	7.5	5.5	111.0	5
Sussex	2,581	47	1.6	57.6	12.4	100.0	66.3	7.3	4.4	108.8	20
West Virginia	4,572	44	150.5	32.6	1,860.4	61.8	4.9	8.8	8.3	88.9	89
Barbour	2,807	40	2.1	52.8	15.5	100.0	1.4	8.5	11.4	96.5	121
Braxton	2,610	55	2.0	55.0	15.2	100.0	0.9	8.3	13.7	107.5	156
Calhoun	2,635	87	1.1	55.5	7.9	100.0	0.2	8.3	12.7	102.4	143
Clay	2,614	19	1.4	59.1	11.9	100.0	0.6	8.2	10.8	116.9	184
Gilmer	2,719	50	1.1	54.7	8.0	100.0	2/	8.6	4.6	88.0	191
Grant	2,437	56	1.3	64.0	8.3	100.0	2.8	8.4	8.5	96.1	79
Hardy	2,795	67	1.2	53.9	9.3	100.0	2.6	8.2	5.8	93.8	77
Lincoln	2,659	34	2.6	54.9	20.3	100.0	2/	8.1	12.0	109.2	219
Monroe	2,597	42	1.6	56.6	11.6	100.0	3.0	8.6	6.0	99.4	152
Pendleton	2,490	61	1.2	60.3	8.1	100.0	2.1	8.4	11.9	93.4	134
Summers	2,698	13	2.0	54.4	15.6	66.8	6.8	8.6	13.1	88.3	258
Tucker	2,887	40	1.0	52.1	7.8	100.0	0.3	8.6	8.6	100.4	116
Webster	2,476	-4	1.8	57.7	13.7	100.0	2/	8.2	17.1	111.6	189

1/ United States and State data are for March 1960
2/ Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100 (200 for percent unemployed and for percent of families with incomes under $3,000)
3/ Data for election districts
4/ Less than 1 percent increase

Source: No. 2a, 2b, 2g, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Sources of Statistical Data

1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 1

2) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1960
   a) Vol. I, Part 1
   b) Vol. I, Parts 2-5, 7, 11-13, 15, 17, 19-20, 26-27, 29, 33, 35-38, 42-45, 48 and 50
   c) Final Report PC(1)-1B
   d) Final Report PC(1)-1C
   e) Final Report PC(1)-1D
   f) Final Report PC(2)-4C
   g) Supplementary Report PC(S1)-43

3) U.S. Bureau of the Census, County and City Data Book: 1962

4) Resource Development Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Median Family Income and Related Data, by Counties, Including Rural Farm Income, Statistical Bulletin No. 339, February 1964

5) Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Assistance in the Counties of the United States: June 1960

6) Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Bulletin, July 1961

7) Division of Research, Office of the Commissioner, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare -- computations based on unpublished census data

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1964 O—745-060